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# Indiana Fort Wayne

## History

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*Meet Me Soon at*

**Ft. WAYNE**

*We'll Have a Great Time*



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# POST CARD

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Is it you who  
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Miss Harriet P. Jones  
Care City  
St. Louis

SAINTS SINNERS  
*and*  
BEECHERS



BY  
LYMAN BEECHER STOWE

*Illustrated*

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file: Fort Wayne 112

teaching the life of Christ to his class he was seized with a desire to preach the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man and the love of Christ and let theology take care of itself. At length he was offered a church at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Lyman Beecher, at the age of seventy, after a seventy-mile horse-back ride through a wilderness known as "the black swamp," arrived covered with mud but triumphant to see another son conform to the ardent longings of a dead mother and a living father.

Slavery had become the most red-hot controversial question of the day. The Abolitionists were regarded by practically all persons of good social standing as dangerous incendiaries. They were looked upon very much as are the Reds to-day. One of the elders of Beecher's own church had threatened, "If an Abolitionist comes here I'll head a mob and put him down."

Beecher himself was not an Abolitionist and never became one, although he was and ever remained a strong anti-slavery man. The difference between an Abolitionist and an anti-slavery man was one of method—not of purpose. William Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner were Abolitionists; William H. Seward and Abraham Lincoln were anti-slavery men as were all the Beechers. In notes for a debate in his oratorical society in the seminary Henry Ward had said of the Abolitionists: "They have produced complete *reaction* so far from aiding the cause & convincing the South, they have *driven* them through every middle ground onto the extreme of holding broadly and entirely that slavery is *right*, sanctioned by religion, ordained by nature, and essential to the successful progress of a republic—profitable—not immoral—desirable and positively needful."

The New-School Presbytery to which Beecher's church belonged, being dominantly anti-slavery in sentiment, requested the ministers of its churches to preach one sermon a year against slavery. In spite of the pro-slavery sentiments of

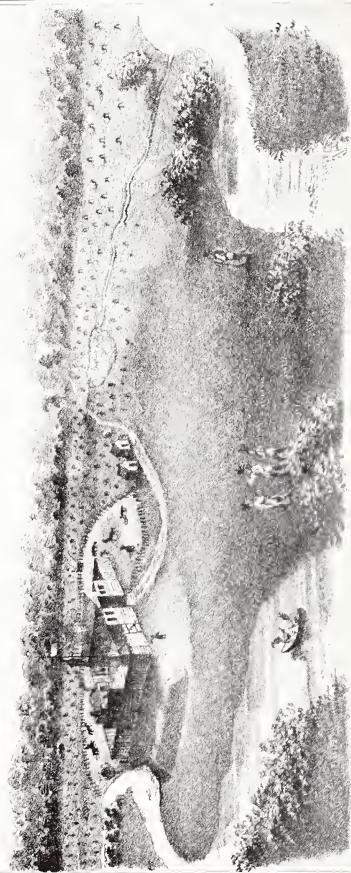
# Trip to Some of the Historic Spots of Fort Wayne

Formerly called Ke-ki-on-ga, the Meeting of  
the Ways or the Gateway of the West.



THE MUSEUM AT ENTRANCE OF SWINNEY PARK  
(The Old Swinney Homestead)

Prepared by  
Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA



FORT WAYNE 1794

Going north from the Chamber of Commerce building, at the corner of Ewing and West Wayne Streets, we see across from the Shrine Club House, the beautiful colonial home that was erected by Alexander Ewing over a hundred years ago. Turn left on Berry Street to Broadway and here we see the St. Joseph Hospital and Nurses' Home. The original building of the St. Joseph Hospital was the celebrated Rockhill House which was built at the southwest corner of Main Street and Broadway. The building was commenced in 1838 but was not opened as a first-class hotel until 1854.

Turn left on Broadway and drive past the General Electric Company. We see, on our left, McCulloch Park, site of an early cemetery where lies the remains of a former Governor of Indiana, Samuel Bigger (1840). Continue south on Broadway to Rudisill Boulevard and on our right is the St. Mary's River before it meets the St. Joseph River to form the Maumee. Foster Park on the right, is the site of former Indian villages. Turn left on Rudisill Boulevard and drive to Fairfield Avenue, turn left and drive north past the Lutheran Hospital at Fairfield and Wildwood. At Dewald Street, turn right to Harrison Street and left on Harrison Street driving north.

At Harrison and Brackenridge Streets we see, on our left, the United States Post Office and Government Building; across the street is the home office of the Lincoln Life Insurance Company. Here is housed the Lincoln Library established by the Lincoln Life Foundation. The statue is that of "Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth," by Paul Manship. Turn right on Douglas Avenue and, as we cross Calhoun Street, we see, one block north, the Catholic Cathedral where Jean Baptist Richardville, Miami Indian Chief, is buried. At Clinton Street, turn left; on our right



is Central High School and, on our left, Central Catholic High School.

As we drive north on Clinton Street we can see, above the other buildings, the tower of the Lincoln National Bank Building, tallest building in Indiana; also, the Liberty statue on the dome of Allen County's fifth Court House. The first Court House was built in 1831—the fifth in 1902. At Washington Boulevard, turn right; on our left, at Barr and Washington Streets, is the Barr Street Market. The first market house was built in 1837. Turn left on Lafayette Street and, on our right between Wayne and Berry Streets, is a marker showing the site of the first Public School in Fort Wayne. Continue north to Main Street, to our left and on the north side of Main Street, is the Central Station of the Fire Department. On this building is a marker giving the location of the first Indian Council House, probably built about 1804.

At Main Street, turn right one block to Clay Street. Here, on our left, is Old Fort Place. This is the location of the second American fort erected in 1800 by Colonel John Hunt and rebuilt by Major Whistler in 1815. Turning right and driving another block south, at the northwest corner of Clay and Berry Streets, is the location of the first American fort erected by General Anthony Wayne in 1794, after he had defeated the Indian Tribes under Little Turtle at Fallen Timbers.

Turn left at Washington Boulevard to Harmar Street. Here, in Hayden Park, is the equestrian statue of Anthony Wayne. Drive south on Harmar Street to Lewis Street and turn left. At 1002 East Lewis Street, we see the Hanna Memorial Homestead. This was the home of Samuel Hanna who came to Fort Wayne in 1819. Drive east on Lewis Street to Cedar Street; and turn left to

Maumee Avenue, then right. Driving east on Maumee Avenue we pass, on our left, the grounds of Concordia College, where in 1846 the Fort Wayne Lutheran Male Academy was established.

At Anthony Boulevard, turn right to Wayne Trace and then left, to New Haven Avenue, where we see a boulder marking the road from the east over which three armies have marched. General Harmar's army marched over this road in 1790; General Wayne's in 1794; and General Harrison's in 1812. Continue on New Haven Avenue turning left at Lombard Street to Maumee Avenue and drive through Memorial Park. Here is the winged statue erected to Art Smith, one of the pioneer aviators. It was from this place that he made his first flight. We leave the park by Glasgow Avenue and turn right, driving past the Memorial Arch erected by Post 47 American Legion in honor of those who lost their lives in the World War.

At Wayne Street, turn left to Anthony Boulevard and right at Anthony. Driving north, cross the Nickel Plate railroad and the Maumee River. At Lake Avenue, turn left passing the rose gardens in Lakeside Park. At Crescent Avenue, on our left, is the statue of General Henry Lawton, who, after serving in the Civil War, was placed in command of an expedition against the Filipinos. He was killed in action. At Tecumseh Street, turn left one block, then right, and drive along the north bank of the Maumee River on Edgewater Avenue. At Dearborn Street is a marker erected at the site where Harmar was defeated by Little Turtle, October 22, 1790. Continue west on Edgewater Avenue turning north into St. Joe Boulevard. Here was located the principal Miami village, while across the St. Joseph River was the smaller village, at the coming of the white man.

To our right at Lake Avenue is the approximate location of the "Historic Old Apple Tree." The tree is supposed to have sprung from a seed accidentally dropped or purposely planted by some of the early French traders or missionaries, 1760. Near it, in a hut, in 1761, was born Chief Richardville.

At Delaware Avenue, which marks the trail to the north leading to Detroit, is a boulder marking the location of the second French fort, built in 1750 by Captain Raymond; surrendered to the British in 1760, and captured by the Indians in 1763. Ensign Robert Holmes had been sent here from Detroit and was killed by the Indians during the last attack. Continue north on St. Joe Boulevard to State Boulevard and turn left and then right on Parnell Avenue, around the corner of the Indiana State School for Feeble-Minded Youth. Drive north to the bridge, over which we cross the St. Joseph River. We also cross the bed of the old Feeder Canal. Here, about five hundred feet to the right, at the top of a hill, is the grave of John Chapman, "Johnny Appleseed," the patron Saint of American Orchards.

Continue north to the Leo Road and turn left driving back to town. On the edge of the city we pass, on our left, the site of the old William Penn Tavern, where our forefathers driving down from the north were wont to spend the night before coming to the town to trade. Drive on into Clinton Street and turn left to follow the car tracks into Spy Run Avenue, and pass the site of the Rudisill Gristmill erected in 1830 along the river, opposite the powerhouse of the Indiana Service Corporation. To our left at 634 Lawton Place is a tablet marking the burial place of Chief Little Turtle. As we continue on Spy Run Avenue we pass, on our right, the monument



erected to Civil War Soldiers, at the entrance to Lawton Park. We are now driving through Wells pre-emption and see the marker at Prospect and Spy Run Avenue.

At Wagner Street, turn left to Griswold Drive and then right along the St. Joseph River to Three Rivers Park. Stopping in front of the City Filtration Plant we observe the St. Joseph River flowing in from the north to join the St. Mary's River in forming the Maumee River. We leave the park and turn left on Spy Run Avenue and, after crossing the bridge, turn right on Superior Street. During the canal days this was the principal business and residential street of the town. It paralleled the Wabash and Erie Canal, opened here on July 4, 1843, and whose right of way is now used by the Nickel Plate Railway. To our left at Harrison Street is a marker giving the location of the principal canal dock. At 616 West Superior Street we see the McCulloch Homestead. It was erected by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who served as the Secretary of the Treasury during President Lincoln's second administration. At the west end of Superior Street, where it meets the St. Mary's River, is the location of the first French fort, erected in 1686. Jean Baptist Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, was commander in 1697, and Captain Raimond was in command in 1750 when it was torn down. The marker is to the right near the bridge.

Turn south on Van Buren Street and then west on Main Street. Driving west two blocks, we see a monument erected by the Aqueduct Club, an organization of former boys who swam in the old aqueduct, which carried the canal over the St. Mary's River, where the present Nickel Plate bridge now stands. Turn left into Thieme Drive, following the river to the entrance of

Swinney Park. The low ground across the river is the site of Camp Allen, where one artillery and six infantry regiments were recruited during the Civil War. Drive into the park and around the half-mile race track of the old fairgrounds, noting that across the Pennsylvania railway bridge was the burying grounds where Jean Baptist de Richardville, the Miami Chief, was first buried. We see, near the side of the old Swinney Home, a boulder erected to the memory of Johnnie Appleseed. We also pass monuments to Col. David N. Foster and Perry Randall, prominent Fort Wayne citizens. The park is on the site used by the Indians for their cannibalistic orgies in days of long ago.

Upon leaving the park, the first house on the right is the residence of the Catholic Bishop of Northern Indiana. Turn from Washington Boulevard south on Garden Street to Jefferson Street, where we visit the museum maintained by the Allen County Commissioners, and the Park Board of Fort Wayne, to house the relics collected by the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, and to serve as a meeting place for the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of D. A. R. and other patriotic and civic organizations. This beautiful home was donated by the heirs of the late Thomas W. Swinney to the city of Fort Wayne. The boulder on the side of the entrance was erected in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Allen County. The carefully classified exhibits in the museum are considered among the best in the Middle West.



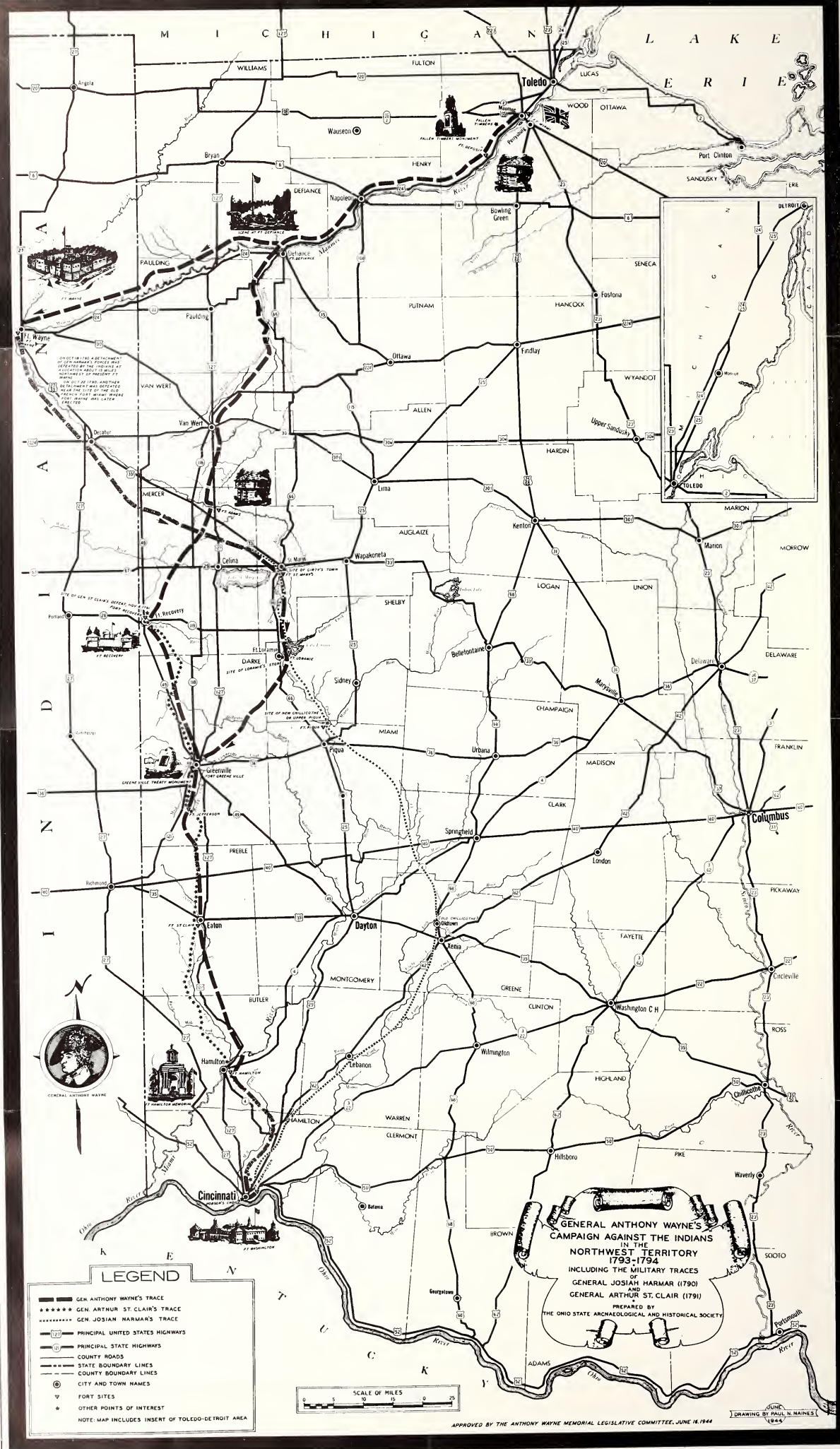
**MAP  
OF  
GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S  
CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS  
IN THE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORY  
1793-1794**

*including the military traces  
of  
General Josiah Harmar (1790)  
and  
General Arthur St. Clair (1791)*



*Prepared by*  
**THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

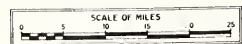
*Approved by*  
**THE ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**  
**June 16, 1944**



LEGEND

- GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE'S TRACE
- ..... GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR'S TRACE
- ..... GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR'S TRACE
- PRINCIPAL UNITED STATES HIGHWAYS
- PRINCIPAL STATE HIGHWAYS
- COUNTY ROADS
- STATE BOUNDARY LINES
- COUNTY BOUNDARY LINES
- CITY AND TOWN NAMES
- FORT SITES
- OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

NOTE: MAP INCLUDES INSERT OF TOLEDO-DETROIT AREA



GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S  
CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS  
IN THE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORY  
1793-1794  
INCLUDING THE MILITARY TRACES  
OF  
GENERAL JOSIAH HARMAR (1790)  
AND  
GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR (1791)  
PREPARED BY  
THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

APPROVED BY THE ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 18, 1944

DRAWING BY PAUL N. HAINES  
1945

FORT WAYNE



1794-1944





## *Foreword*

The frontier post bearing General Anthony Wayne's name was completed on October 22, 1794. The present city of Fort Wayne, which was built on the site selected by Wayne for his fort, will be 150 years old on October 22, 1944.

The importance of the fort which climaxed Wayne's campaign against the Indians of the Northwest territory is such that it should never be forgotten.

Fort Wayne—with its location on three rivers, its history—is unique. The contribution made by General Anthony Wayne to the history of the Union is unique.

It has been the conviction for some time of those who are familiar with the history of this site in its relation to the state and the nation, that adequate recognition should be given to Anthony Wayne on the single achievement of this fort and the peace which followed its establishment.

The nature of such a memorial to Anthony Wayne at the "Glorious Gate", as this site was called by Little Turtle, may be left to the taste and judgment of public-spirited citizens of the state and the nation. Such a memorial must be necessarily a national shrine. It must embody the significance of the entire achievement of Wayne as general, diplomat and outstanding leader in what was destined to be a great democracy.

The student, the patriot, the builder, the dreamer, the artist, the statesman, may all have a part in the proposed plan. Such a shrine should recognize the foundations on which the republic was built. It should stand for all time and for all future generations as a memorial to the heroic figure of Anthony Wayne who brought peace by the sword and sealed it with the pen.

# 1794—Fort Wayne—1944

By BESSIE K. ROBERTS

**F**ORT WAYNE stands on a spot that has been in times past the crossroads of civilization. The Miami Indians were the first to discover the site. As early as 1669 they were at this place engaged in transporting by portage from the Maumee to the Wabash river emigrants on the way from Canada to Louisiana.

Early travelers in the North American continent decided upon "the route by the Maumee and the Wabash as the most direct to the great western river" (Mississippi). Both the Indian and the explorer had traced the Maumee river from Lake Erie to its source at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph.

From the Miami Village at the junction of these two rivers, carts were used later in transporting boats and merchandise from the Maumee to the Little river, a tributary of the Wabash, for a distance of approximately nine miles. Thence the route led down the Wabash to the Ohio and on to the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

Thus the highway which extended from ocean to ocean led through the Miami Village which became Fort Wayne and over the carrying-place nearby.

To the Indian it remained always a cherished possession which he hoped never to give up. Early travelers found the Valley of the Maumee from Lake Erie full of immense cornfields, large vegetable patches and old apple trees. The Wabash Valley was a wilderness of oak, maple and sycamore from its source to Vincennes. The Miami Village where Fort Wayne stands today controlled both the Maumee and the Wabash Valleys and the fur trade within its boundaries.

This place was moreover the scene of the final act in the drama of the Northwest Territory. Here the curtain was rung down on the great conflict which had raged for years between the tribes of the Northwest and the white settler.

The campaign of General Anthony Wayne directed toward the Miami Village, where Fort Wayne stands today, was the final act in this drama. The Battle of Fallen Timbers was the turning-point of the campaign. The building of the fort which bears Wayne's name was its climax.

Wayne's western campaign was recognized as the most complete and important victory ever gained over the western Indians during 40 years of warfare.

The final solution of the western problem was left to the sword of Wayne. All previous parleys and campaigns had proved ineffectual. In Wayne had been found at last a fighting general who was equal to cope with the complicated problem of hostile savages and continued British encroachments on the territory of the United States.

According to the terms of the treaty of 1783, at the close of the Revolution, His Britannic Majesty would "with all convenient speed and without causing any destruction, . . . withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets, from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same."



The fur trade had proved a valuable source of revenue to the British. They were reluctant to give up these posts. At the time of Wayne's western campaign in 1794, Great Britain still held the posts of Niagara, Detroit, Oswego and Michilimackinac. Thus she controlled the fur trade of the entire western wilderness. The British Governor of Canada refused to give up these posts.

The struggle between settler and savage furnishes a sad and bloody chapter in the history of the young republic. Back of the conflict stands the sinister figure of the British trader. Peace with the Indian could have been effected much earlier without his influence. By means of arms and ammunition, counsel and conniving, the British instigated the Indian to prolong the fighting for many years.

Not until the fighting spirit of Wayne was felt by the war-like western tribes, was this struggle to end. Not until Wayne had concluded his campaign with a permanent treaty of peace, was the country free to enjoy the repose it needed for its development. The young republic could not progress until the war drum was silent and the British lion had ceased to roar.

When Wayne's fort was completed on October 22, 1794, the event meant not only the birth of Fort Wayne, the frontier post. It marked a rebirth of freedom for the imperial west. It marked the rebirth of the republic on a continental scale.

There is so much of drama, so much that is distinctly American in the great epic of the winning of the west, that the story has inspired our greatest historians. Here is seen the spirit of Washington and Jefferson in its true proportions. Here the figures of Wayne and Little Turtle, great Miami war chief and diplomat, move like the characters in a pageant come to life.

There is drama and color in this epic of a young republic's birth pangs. British and beaver—savage and settler—Washington and Wayne—these are the principal actors in the drama.

The Miami Village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers held a key position in the mighty conflict. The Miami Village was the principal village of the Miami nation, the great landowners and warriors among the tribes of the Northwest territory. These western tribes opposed the claims of the United States to the lands north of the Ohio. They had been taught to regard the coming of the settler into these lands as an act of aggression toward them.

From the close of the Revolutionary War until Wayne's victory in 1794, the principal contest was over the possession of the Miami Village, now Fort Wayne, which controlled the trade in both the Wabash and Maumee valleys.

### The Plan of Washington

It was President Washington who saw the possibilities in securing this post for the Union. He wrote to Richard Henry Lee, in the year 1784, the following in a letter:

"Would it not be worthy of the wisdom and attention of Congress to have the western waters well explored, the navigation of them fully ascertained and accurately laid down, and a complete and perfect map made of the country, at least as far westerly as the Miamis running into the Ohio and Lake Erie, and to see how the waters of these communicate with the River St. Joseph, which empties into Lake Michigan and with the Wabash? *For I cannot forbear observing that the Miami Village points to a very important post for the Union.*"

It was clear to Washington that a blow struck here and a fortification on this spot would prove decisive to the Union. Two separate military expeditions headed successively by Josiah Harmar and General Arthur St. Clair were sent to this point. Both were unsuccessful. On October 22, 1790, Harmar was defeated by the Indians under the leadership of Little Turtle, a Miami war chief, at the Miami Village. St. Clair received a terrific defeat at the hands of Little Turtle at Fort Recovery on November 4, 1791.

Both of these campaigns served to whet the appetite of the Indian for revenge on the American settler.

The objective of the western campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair and finally of Wayne, was to take the Miami Village of Kekionga, establish a garrison there, and erect a chain of posts stretching from the new establishment to Fort Washington at Cincinnati.

Washington's knowledge of the west had been gained in part from a 33-day trip he had made on horseback into the Indian country in 1784. Jefferson was as enlightened as Washington in the matter of a western policy. He had promoted the expedition under George Rogers Clarke which resulted in the conquest of the Northwest territory. Both Jefferson and Washington took a high plane of action toward the Indians. They advocated the purchase of all lands occupied by the Indian tribes.

The domestic policy of the government toward the tribes was thus clearly defined. The objectives of the western campaigns were just as clearly outlined before they were attempted. The success of the plan depended on the right kind of a general, one who entertained no chance of defeat.

### General Anthony Wayne

Wayne proved to be the man of the hour. General Anthony Wayne was chosen by President Washington in June, 1792, to take command of the American army. Wayne was at this time 47 years old. He had fought with Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. He was a hero in the eyes of the American public, the hero of Stony Point, the most brilliant engagement of the war, the hero of Monmouth. He was possessed of a native daring and a gift for spectacular exploits that caught the popular fancy. He was of the stuff that heroes are made. Wherever Wayne appeared, there was drama.

Theodore Roosevelt said of him: "He felt keenly that delight in the actual shock of battle which the most famous fighting generals have possessed."

Wherever his words have been handed down to us, they bear out this opinion. Wayne was selected for a campaign that dared not fail. He had been taught in a rough school and had learned early the necessity of forethought, thorough preparation and ceaseless watchfulness.

Both Washington and Wayne, it is said, had a wholesome respect for the woodcraft and military discipline of the Indians. "They regarded the conquest of the wilderness a task requiring great circumspection and military genius."

Immediately before the campaign of Wayne, a military conference was held between President Washington, General Knox, Secretary of War, and General Wayne to devise a system of military tactics that should control all wars against the Indians of the Northwest.

The plan was that troops in the Indian country should be marched so as to form a battle line quickly, to forestall a surprise attack, not shoulder to shoulder. They camped in a hollow

square. General Wayne used no patrols and no picket guard. The reliance for safety was placed entirely upon keeping the army always ready for action.

Wayne's army was described as an army of "boys and miscreants". In June, 1792, Wayne took command of the Legion of the Republic at Pittsburgh. On November 28 he established his winter headquarters at Legionville, 22 miles south. In May, 1793, he advanced to a point near Cincinnati, which he called "Hobson's Choice". Wayne was in the meantime transforming his raw troops into regular soldiers who could load their rifles as they ran. Here his genius for discipline made itself felt.

Complications involving international powers took the attention of the government meanwhile and Wayne was delayed. In October, 1793, he advanced with his army of 2,600 men, 36 guides and spies and 360 mounted Kentucky volunteers to a point which he named Fort Greenville in honor of his old Revolutionary friend, Nathaniel Greene. The beginning of the year 1794 found relations between the United States and Great Britain strained. In April of that year the governor of Canada built an additional fort at the Miami Rapids, well within the territory of the United States. This move on the part of Great Britain made peace negotiations with the Indians impossible.

Following the winter of intensive training at Greenville, Wayne marched his Legion as soon as the ground was dry in the direction of the Maumee Villages. In April he built Fort Recovery on the site of St. Clair's defeat. August 8 to 15 was spent in building Fort Defiance.

The final advance was made on August 20. The enemy included more than 1,500 in number with a company of Canadian militia helping the savages. Wayne's army numbered less than 900.

The attack of Wayne's army on the natural stronghold which since that day has been called Fallen Timbers, was spectacular. The place is described as a superb stronghold. No cavalry could enter. Wayne ordered the cavalry to form two columns right and left to protect the flanks. Then he stretched a line of infantry 900 strong with bayonets fixed in front of the Fallen Timbers, the trunks of trees laid low by a hurricane.

Theodore Roosevelt's account gives a brilliant idea of the event:

"As the long roll of the drums was heard, those infantrymen dashed forward with blood-curdling yells, pitchforked the enemy from behind entangled logs, shot them down as they fled, and leaping from log to log in relentless pursuit, loaded and fired again and again until they had chased the panic-stricken host for two miles from their original line of battle."

Wayne's report verified these statements:

"This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full possession of the field."

The American army suffered a loss of 33 men killed and 100 wounded.

It was this chase to which Col. John Francis Hamtramck referred in a letter to Wayne written March 5, 1795, from Fort Wayne, where he had been stationed.

"From the great desire they had to see 'the Wind' (for they called you so), they would go to Greenville. I asked them for an explication of your name. They told me that on the 20th of August last, you were exactly like a hurricane which drives and tears everything before it."

In the "pep session" with which the Indian warriors precede the battle, Little Turtle had counselled the braves as follows:

"We have beaten the enemy twice under different commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a *chief who never sleeps*. The nights and the days are alike to him, and during all the time that he has been marching on our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace."

Little Turtle was accused of cowardice. When the outcome of the battle was known, the wisdom and foresight of Little Turtle was no longer questioned. The tribes now began to see that their hold on the Northwest was broken forever.

Wayne's army remained for three days on the Maumee to destroy the cornfields in front of the field of battle for a considerable distance above and below Fort Miami. On August 27, the army started on its return march to Fort Defiance, laying waste as it moved the villages and cornfields for a distance of some fifty miles along the Maumee. A thousand acres of corn were destroyed.

They rested at Fort Defiance until the morning of September 14, when they began their march to the Miami Village, now Fort Wayne, which they reached at 5 o'clock, September 17. On the following day the troops fortified their camps, while the commander-in-chief reconnoitered the ground "and determined on the spot to build a garrison".

Wayne traced the outlines of two earlier forts, a French and a British, and selected a high natural rampart at the headwaters of the Maumee for his fort. The Legion discovered a pleasant prospect as they looked about them. There were five hundred acres of cleared land lying in one body on the Rivers St. Joseph, St. Mary's and Maumee. The rivers were navigable for small craft in the summer and for large boats in the winter. The land adjacent was described as fertile and well-timbered, "and from every appearance it has been one of the largest settlements made by the Aborigines in this country," according to a soldier's diary.

### Wayne's Fort

Work on the fort was commenced September 24, 1794. The fort was completed on October 22. At 7 o'clock on the morning of October 22, the companies detailed to the position took possession of this place under the command of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck of the 1st sub-legion.

"After firing fifteen rounds of cannon (one for each of the states then in the Union) Colonel Hamtramck gave it the name of Fort Wayne."

In these simple words, a soldier described the event that brought peace to the frontier, put an end to savage resistance in the west and established the ramparts of the Union's most distant western post.

The western campaign of Wayne which had such momentous consequences had taken just ninety-six days. On October 28, at 1 o'clock in the morning the Legion began the march back to Greenville. On November 2, the Legion arrived there "where they had marched from the 28th of July, 1794".

"We were saluted with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder. Our absence from this ground amounted to three months and six days. And so ends the expedition of General Wayne's campaign," is the concluding note in the soldier's diary.

More significant than these words indicate are the negotiations entered into by Mr. Jay, United States ambassador to Great Britain and Lord Greenville, British ambassador to the United States, on November 19, 1794. These agents concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain which resulted in the withdrawal of all British troops from posts within the territory of the United States. On July 11, 1796, at noon, the Stars and Stripes were run up above the fort at Detroit. Thus ended British aggression and hold in the New World.

Wayne had brought peace by the sword. For 15 years the quiet lasted unbroken. The outbreak of 1812 is another story. The British did not give up the hope of recovering her lost possessions until the war of 1812.

### Treaty of Greenville

From his headquarters at Fort Greenville, Wayne immediately began negotiations for the final peace treaties with the Indians. Preliminary articles of peace were signed by the head men of the tribes. It was agreed to meet Wayne at Greenville on or about June 15, 1795. The peace negotiations lasted from June 16 to August 10.

The assembly of head men of the tribes during this time was the largest of its kind in America. Of the Miamies, the foremost was Little Turtle, acknowledged as the greatest warrior and Indian diplomat of his day. Captain William Wells was among the chief interpreters.

Here on this treaty ground Wayne and Little Turtle met in earnest controversy. It was the hope of Turtle to continue to hold the site of Fort Wayne, "that glorious gate which your younger brothers had the happiness to own, and through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west" . . .

Little Turtle claimed these cherished lands by reason of the fact that the Great Spirit had given them to his forefathers and had commanded his children never to part with them to "men who wore hats". Since Wayne had traced the outlines of forts built by the French and the English on this cherished spot, it was clear that the Red Man had broken faith with the Great Spirit. They had sold their lands to the French and English, both of whom wore hats.

The logic of Wayne succeeded in convincing the chiefs that they must part with certain lands and agree to molest the American settler no more. Wayne had proved himself not only successful in war, but proficient in diplomacy. The terms of the treaty were agreed upon and signed. Though Little Turtle was the last to sign he made it clear that he would be the last to break the treaty. The remainder of his life was devoted to leading his people in the ways of peace.

In his report to General Knox, Secretary of War, Wayne wrote: "It is with infinite pleasure I now inform you that a treaty of peace between the United States of America and all the late hostile tribes of Aborigines of the Ohio was unanimously and voluntarily agreed to, and cheerfully signed, by all the sachems and war chiefs of the respective nations on the 3rd and exchanged on the 7th instant."

By the terms of the treaty, the United States allowed the Indians to retain all the territory within the present limits of the State of Indiana with the exception of six square miles at Fort Wayne—the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph; one tract of land two miles square on

the Wabash at the end of the portage and eight miles west of Fort Wayne; one tract of land six miles square at the old Wea town on the Wabash; a tract of 150,000 acres near the falls of the Ohio, called the Illinois Grant; the town of Vincennes on the Wabash and the lands adjacent to which the Indian title had expired; the strip of land running east from Fort Recovery so as to intersect the Ohio river at a point opposite the Kentucky river.

On Wayne's return to the east, "Congress, then in session, unanimously adopted resolutions highly complimentary to the general and the whole army."

The year after the treaty of Greenville Wayne returned to the west to carry out his work as sole commissioner to treat with the northwest Indians. While descending Lake Erie from Detroit he was stricken with the gout. He died at Fort Presque Isle, and was buried at the foot of the flagstaff of the garrison, as he had requested.

Thirteen years later, his son Isaac removed the body to the family burial place in the cemetery of St. David's church, in Chester, Pa., where a monument was raised to his memory by the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati.

Wayne's real monument is, of course, the growing republic for which he worked so valiantly. His fifty-one years were spent in a singleness of aim that bespeaks the life dedicated to the ideal of patriotic service.

The stage was set for a great act when Wayne came on the scene. He played his part with a singular fitness for the role. It would be unworthy of those who enjoy the heritage for which he gave his life, not to perpetuate for future generations the full stature of the man and the meaning of his life.









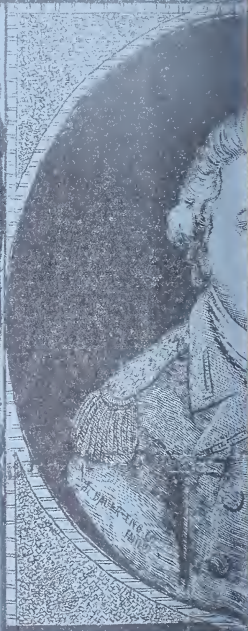
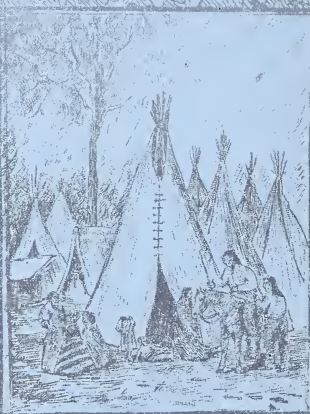
A WAYNE

SCRAPBOOK



# FORT WAYNE CENTENNIAL EDITION

1795 1895



Q. A. N. 1895



## Gen. Wayne Arrived Here 163 Years Ago Today

(Compiled By Bessie Roberts)

On Wednesday, September 17, 1794, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the first Legion of the United States, weary from a 4-day march from Fort Defiance in the rain, halted on the ground at the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana. At their head, a heavy figure on an enormous black horse, rode Major-General Anthony Wayne, commander-in-chief of the Legion. In their diaries, two of Wayne's officers—Lt. Boyer and Capt. John Cooke—have recorded the daily account of events from September 17 to November 2. An entry from the diary of Capt. John Hutchinson Buell, commanding officer at Greenville during Wayne's absence, with a few details from Wayne's Orderly Book, will be included in this series of first-hand accounts of the men who were there. Excerpts from the diaries will be printed daily in *The Journal-Gazette* during this anniversary period. Building and dedication of Fort Wayne, problems of supplies, current prices of essentials, and the weather were of vital importance to these on-the-spot reporters.

Camp Miami Villages 17th September, 1794: The army halted on this ground at 5 o'clock p.m., being 47 miles from Fort Defiance and 14 from our last encampment (Camp 33rd Mile Tree near the east line of Milan Township); there are nearly five hundred acres of cleared land lying in one body on the rivers St. Joseph, St. Mary and Miami (Maumee); There are fine points of land contiguous to these rivers adjoining the cleared land. The rivers are navigable for small craft in the summer, and in winter there

is water sufficient for large boats, the land adjacent fertile and well-timbered, and from every appearance it has been one of the largest settlements made by the Indians in this country.

Diary of Lt. Boyer, Slocum's History of the Maumee River Basin



Gen. Wayne

— September 17, 1794 — Army marched at 6 a.m. thirteen or fourteen miles to the Miami villages and halted better than two hours near the ground where a large part of Harmar's army was defeated and directly opposite to the point formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, until the ground was reconnoitered, when it crossed and encamped so late that our tents were not all pitched before dark. Journal of Capt. John Cooke — 4th sub-legion Wayne's army.



## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Written in clerkly hand with great observance to details. Summer of 1795 he returned with General Wayne, and, with a party of officers on furlough to Philadelphia, General Wayne introduced them to General Washington, after which they accompanied him to a fashionable boarding-school in Philadelphia, where, in his battle-stained clothes, he married his cousin, Jennie Cooke of Lancaster, Pa. From "Extracts from journal of Capt. John Cooke, 4th Sub-Legion of Wayne's army." John B. Linn, Harrisburg, June, 1873, in the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, Tuesday, June 17, 1873.

18TH SEPTEMBER, 1794. This day the Commander-in-Chief reconnoitered the ground and determined on the spot to build a fort. The troops fortified their camps, as they halted too late yesterday to cover themselves. Four deserters from the British came to us this day; they bring information that the Indians are encamped eight miles below the British fort (Miami) to the number of 1,600. LT. BOYER with Wayne's army at Camp Miami Villages



Gen. Wayne

SEPTEMBER 18—Ordered to throw up strong breastworks; timber being very scarce, we were obliged to make them of earth. Four deserters came into camp from the British garrison. JOURNAL OF CAPT. JOHN COOKE.

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

19TH SEPTEMBER, 1794. This day we hear that General Barber's (Barbee) brigade of mounted (Kentucky) volunteers are within twelve miles of this place, and will be in early tomorrow with large supplies of flour; we have had heavy rains, the wind northwest, and the clouds have the appearance of emptying large quantities on this western world. From Lt. Boyer's diary.



Gen. Wayne

SEP. 19—Rained and blowed very hard all night; men continued to work at the breastworks until 10 a.m. when they were obliged to quit on account of the rain. An express arrived from General Barbee informing us of his approach, and that he would be at this place tomorrow; began to build a fish dam across the Miami. From Capt. John Cooke's journal.

N. B.—Major William Clark, brother of George Rogers Clark, described the location of the fort as "the ground for the garrison, just below the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Marys. The situation is tolerably elevated and has a ready command of the two rivers. I think it is much to be lamented that the commander-in-chief is determined to make this a regular fortification, as a common picketed one would be equally difficult against the savages."

*Q. A. N. T.*





1795

1895

## **When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today**

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1794. Last night it rained violently, and the wind blew from the northwest harder than I knew heretofore. General Barber (Barbee) with his command arrived in camp about 9 o'clock this morning with 553 kegs of flour, each containing 100 pounds. Lt. Boyer's diary of Wayne's Campaign.

SEPT. 20th — A very stormy night with frequent and hard claps of thunder. Gen. Barbee arrived with his command and brought provision for the army. Several private stores were brought to camp with this command. Prices current as follows: Mutton and beef 25c; bacon, 75c; sugar, coffee and chocolate, \$1 per pound, butter 75c; whiskey \$3 per gallon; cheese \$1 per lb. Capt. John Cooke's Journal.



Gen. Wayne

21st SEPTEMBER, 1894—The Commander-in-Chief reviewed the legion this day at 1 o'clock. All quartermaster's horses set off this morning, escorted by the mounted volunteers, for Greenville and are to return the soonest possible. We have not one quart of slat on this ground, which occasions bad and

## **When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today**

disagreeable living until the arrival of the next escort. Dairy of Lt. Boyer.

21st SUNDAY — Gen. Tood's brigade of volunteers started this morning for Greenville. Had under his command and direction all the Quartermaster's and contractor's horses for the purpose of conducting our supplies. Attended divine services, when a sermon was delivered by Mr. Jones, chaplain during the Revolution. (He served also as chaplain during the war of 1812. A copy of sermon preached from the same text at Ticonderoga, will be found in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution . . .) Chose for his text Rom. III. Chap. XXXI verse: "But what shall we say to these things: if God is with us who can be against us." This was the first time the army had been called together for the purpose of attending to service since I joined it. Journal of Capt. John Cooke.



Gen. Wayne

21 SEPT.—WAYNE'S ORDERLY BOOK — Each wing will furnish One hundred fatigue men with a due Proportion of Commissioned & Non-Commissioned Officers, in addition to the Pioneers to Parade at 7 o'clock every Morning under the command of Major Burbeck, furnished with such tools as he may direct.



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## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

22ND SEPTEMBER, 1794. Nothing of consequence took place today except that the troops drew no salt with their fresh provisions. **LT. BOYER'S DIARY.**

22ND SEPTEMBER. Two hundred men, ordered out to cut timber and prepare to raise a garrison. The ground laid out for the garrison is on the opposite side of the Maumee, nearly opposite the confluence of the rivers St. Mary and St. Joseph. Three men deserted from the first sub-legion. The men began this day to draw full rations of flour, which have been stopped for some time. **Capt. Cooke's journal.**



Gen. Wayne

**WAYNE'S ORDERLY BOOK—**Each wing will furnish One Hundred fatigue men with a Due Proportion of Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers in addition to the Pioneers to Parade at 7 o'clock every Morning under the command of Major Burbeck, furnished with such tools as he may direct.

23RD SEPTEMBER, 1794. Four deserters from the British garrison arrived at our camp; they still embodied on the Miami nine miles below the British fort; that

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today



Gen. Wayne march, he was Suk-ach-Gook, the Black Snake—wisest and most cunning of animals.

"The Whirlwind" was the name given him by the Indians who felt the force of the attack at Fallen Timbers because, they said, "on the 20th of August last, you were exactly like a hurricane which drives and tears everything before it."

"The Chief Who Never Sleeps" was Little Turtle's title for a great chief, which led him to this counsel to his braves: "The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The night and day are alike to him; and during all the time that he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace." The counsel was not heeded. And the Indians' defeat at Fallen Timbers was the result.—B.K.R.

they are somewhat divided in opinion, some are for peace and some are for war. **LT. Boyers' diary.**

Note: Anthony Wayne has been called many things. To the Indians collecting in force to oppose the Legion on the

march, he was

Suk-ach-Gook, the Black Snake—wisest and most cunning of animals.

"The Whirlwind" was the name given him by the Indians who felt the force of the attack at Fallen Timbers because, they said, "on the 20th of August last, you were exactly like a hurricane which drives and tears everything before it."

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*Q. A. W. B.*



## **When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today**

SEPTEMBER 24, 1794 — The work on the fort was commenced. A ten-gallon keg of whiskey was purchased for eighty dollars, a sheep for ten dollars. Three dollars was offered for one pint of salt, but could not be purchased for less than six. The two hundred volunteers were organized in squads some with axes, others with spades; the axe-men to climb the hill and fell the heavy timber standing in abundance, and hew it; the spade

men to dig the trench and fill the parapet, . . . The first morning the men were at work felling timber, one squad was engaged in chopping down a very large oak standing near the outer edge of the clearing. The tree had been cut nearly



Gen. Wayne

through and was tottering in mid-air, when a voice was heard overhead. The men were startled and on looking up beheld an Indian perched in the topmost branches. As the tree began to tremble and shake, the fellow got shaky and came down in great haste. . . . He was a big fine-looking Indian. In the belt around his naked waist were a knife and tomahawk. He appeared to be almost defiant when marched off to headquarters. One morning it was announced he had taken French leave. If anybody knew how he got away, he said nothing.

Adapted from Wayne's Orderly Book

## **When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today**

25TH SEPTEMBER, 1794. Lieutenant Blue of the dragoons was this day arrested by Ensign Johnson of the 4th sub-legion, but a number of their friends interfering the dispute was settled upon Lieutenant Blue asking Ensign Johnson's pardon.—Lt. Boyer.

26th September, 1794. M'Clelland one of our spies, with a small party came in this evening from Fort Defiance, and brings information that the enemy are troublesome about the Fort, and that they have killed some of our men under its walls.

Sixteen Indians were seen today near this place; a small party went in pursuit of them. I have not heard what discoveries were made. Lt. Boyer's diary.

26th.—No salt is to be had. Received a letter from Lt. Lee,



Gen. Wayne

(at Fort Defiance), in this he informs me that 11 men have actually deserted, and eight more missing — either killed, deserted or taken, one found killed, and one dead; total 21 all since the 13th inst. Miller one of our spies, brought word that he had discovered an Indian and the trail of 14 or 15. A party of Kentucky volunteers was immediately dispatched after them before they had made their preparations for attack, and made their escape unhurt. Fish basket nearly completed.

# FORT WAYNE CENTENNIAL EDITION

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Capt. Cooke's Journal, 27th September, 1794. No intelligence of the enemy. The rain fell considerably last night; this morning the wind is southwest. Lt. Boyer.

27th. An exceedingly heavy hail storm, lasting ten minutes; hail stones very large. Capt. Cooke.

### CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1794

The report "no intelligence of the enemy" on Sept. 27, was unusual, considering the fact that Wayne's "intelligence" was the best, and the men who were responsible were still with him. Twenty-two of the best men of the frontier were Wayne's spies—escaped captives, backwoodsmen, and friendly Indians. Among them were: Robert McClellan, one of the most active men on foot who ever lived; Henry Miller, a captive among the Shawnees until he was twenty-four, then escaped through the woods and arrived safely among friends in Kentucky; his younger brother Christopher, who had refused to leave the tribe and the family both boys had been adopted by, and was captured by his brother and taken to Wayne's camp.

At the head of the spies, mounted on the swiftest of horses, was William Wells, their captain. All were of tried worth in Indian warfare, and became confidential and privileged men in camp, assigned to



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

duty that was very special and interesting. William Wells had stated that in his deposition taken by Wayne on Sept. 16, 1793, that he had been taken captive by the Miamis at fourteen and had lived among them for nine years. He was well-qualified therefore, to pass among them and speak their language. All Wayne's scouts could outwit the Indians in their daring planning. When identified as spies, by prearranged signal, each could fire his rifle at close range, then put spurs to his horse as he lay close to the animal's neck.

28TH. SUNDAY — A man deserted from Capt. Thompson's company, now commanded by Captain Bines, which seems extraordinary, after McClellan (Robert McClellan), afterwards a famous trapper of the Rocky Mountains and immortalized in Washington Irving's "Astoria"), reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, that he had himself, agreeable to his orders,

killed one of the deserters he had been sent after, and had seen two more who were killed and scalped. Contractors out of beef and bread and not a grain of salt to be had. Major Price arrived, bringing with him 150 bullocks.

Gen. Wayne He informed me that four or five waiters who had been sent for stores for officers and who preceded the escort were killed about five miles from Greenville. Nelly Bundy was taken at



Gen. Wayne



## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

the same time, Capt. Cooke (Camillus Bundy, grandson of Frances Slocum, may have been of this family).

29TH — A heavy rain at 4 p.m., accompanied with thunder and a whirl-wind which blew down the top of a very large tree within a few steps of General Wayne's mar-kee.

Capt. Cooke. (On August 3rd, 1794, Lt. Boyer reported: An accident took place this day by a tree falling on the Commander-in-chief (General Wayne) and nearly putting an end to his existence; we expected to be detained here some time, but fortunately he is not so much hurt as to prevent him from riding at a slow pace).

29TH. SEPTEMBER, 1794. The weather proves colder. LT. BOYER.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1794. Salt and whiskey were drawn by the troops this day, and a number of the soldiers became much intoxicated, they having stolen a quantity of liquor from the quartermaster. Lt. Boyer's diary.

N.B. The "great propensity to larceny" seems to have continued for some time. "The economic allowance of one hundred lashes, allowed by government, does not appear a sufficient inducement for a ras- cal to act the part of an honest man." Col. Hamtramck reported later from Fort Wayne to Wayne at Greenville, "I have now a



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

number in confinement and in irons for having stolen four quarters of beef on the night of the 3rd instant. I could wish them to be tried by a general court-martial, in order to make an example of some of them. I shall keep them confined until the pleasure of your excellency is known."

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1794. — All three flarists — Lt. Boyer, Capt. Cooke and Capt. Buell at Greenville, tend to omit the unpleasant news such as punishment by court Martial.

Typical entry in Wayne's Orderly Book during the building of the fort directs that "Any non Commissioned Officer or Soldier, or follower of the Army who shall be detected in firing in the Vicinity, and hearing of Camp... (unless at an Enemy) shall immediately receive 50 Lashes."



Gen. Wayne

The frequent reference to the lack of salt and liquor, however indicates the importance of these two commodities. Soap, candles and even "regimental Shirts" were bartered for whiskey. For "Selling or other disposing of one Regimental Shirt..." soldiers were subject to such punishment as 25 lashes on the bare back.

Lt. Boyer, a responsible and intelligent observer of Wayne's campaign, remarked in his diary while on the march, "the whiskey has been out for some time, which makes the hours pass heavily to



## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

the tune of Roslin Castle, when in our present situation they ought to go to the quick step of the merry man down to his grave. Hard duty and scant allowance will cause an army to be low-spirited, particularly the want of a little of the wet."

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 1st October, 1794.** The volunteers appear to be uneasy and refused to go to duty. They are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to march tomorrow for Greenville to assist the pack horses, which I am told they are determined not to do. Lt. Boyer's diary.

N. B. Kentucky volunteers had balked at enlistment with the regulars. For one thing, the nerves of St. Clair's veterans were so shattered that they could not be prevented from relating the gruesome details of that defeat and thus demoralizing Wayne's men who had not yet learned what Wayne called "the dreadful trade



Gen. Wayne  
of death."

One thousand of them had marched reluctantly to meet Wayne's regulars and arrived at Greenville, just a year ago this month. They were dismissed until spring, but not until they had seen Wayne and his army busy building huts. Recruiting, it was believed, would be easy in the spring. They

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

had confidence in this new general who had named his fort Greenville, in honor of his friend of Revolutionary days, Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 2nd October, 1794.** This morning the volunteers refused to go on command, and demanded of General Scott to conduct them home; he ordered them to start with General Barber (Barbee), and if they made the smallest delay they should lose all their pay and be reported to the war office as revolters. This had the desired effect and they went off, not in good humor. Lt. Boyer's Diary.

**OCTOBER 2ND.** General Barbee, with his brigade of volunteers, ordered to Greenville to escort provisions. This raised a great confusion among the volunteers, who expected a discharge on the promise made to them some time since. Capt. Cooke's Journal.

**OCT. 2 — WAYNE'S ORDERLY BOOK.** Every Officer and Soldier not actually on Guard or other Duty, should turn out as a General Fatigue, in order to complete the Fortifications with all possible dispatch N.B. When the mounted volunteers of Kentucky marched from Fort Wayne, we see in later correspondence with the War Department that Wayne praised them in consideration of the fact that they had been "in the field for so great a length of time."



Gen. Wayne

*Anty*



1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES 3rd October, 1794. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier belonging to the square are on fatigue this day, hauling trees on the hind wheels of wagons; the first day we got an extra gill per man, which appears to be all the compensation at this time in the power of the Commander-in-Chief to make the troops. Lt. Boyer's diary.

The next four days are obviously critical ones in Wayne's camp. The restless volunteers, without whom Wayne would have what he called "the skeleton of the Legion" — the time of year, caused a sense of urgency to appear in the brief entries. The "object of the campaign" — to build this fort — requires the labor of every man regardless of rank.

The "compensation" of an "extra gill per man" is noted as inadequate. At all events, it is assumed that men under pressure of work or combat are entitled to extra gills as a matter of morale. It is a situation quite different from that in the training-ground at Legionville, twenty-two miles south of Pittsburg, where the selling of liquor was out of bounds from the start. As Wayne explained to Secretary Knox, "whiskey . . . baneful poison is prohibited from entering camp."



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

That training had begun a long time ago, it must have seemed, as they looked back to June 2, 1792, when this military force of 5,168 had enlisted for three years.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 4th October, 1794. This morning we had the hardest frost I ever saw in the middle of December; it was like a small snow; there was ice in our camp-kettles three-fourths of an inch thick. The fatigues go on with velocity, considering the rations the troops are obliged to live on. Lt. Boyer's Diary.

To the soldiers who were to be issued shoes only because they were "actually barefoot," the "velocity" with which they labored to build huts and cover them can be understood. The weather was threatening them, and no man knew exactly just which ones among them would march back to



Gen. Wayne

Greenville, and which ones would stay to guard Wayne's newest fort.

It took a full complement of men to complete the palisaded enclosure 150 feet square, with 2 block-houses, officers' quarters at the north; Quartermasters' quarters at the west or front; cooks' quarters at the east; the stores at the south. With luck, the fort would be finished in favorable weather. With luck, also, all soldiers' huts would be completed. Any unfinished part would be left to the men of the new garrison.

### When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Even the weather had to be an ally to a good general. For animals could not live on frosted forage. No army could afford to take chances when the light snows had begun, as St. Clair was compelled to do on Nov. 4, 1791.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 5th October, 1794. The weather extremely cold, and hard frosts; the wind northwest. Everything quiet, and nothing but harmony and peace throughout the camp, which is something uncommon. Lt. Boyer's diary.

All helped with the building of the fort. William Wells helped. During this time also, William Henry Harrison, Wayne's young aide, gave Wells instruction in reading and writing, which must have enabled him to qualify for future positions of trust and authority. His letters to Harrison prove that he had been a good student.

Major John Whistler, a giant of a man, who came to America with Burgoyne, no doubt profited by his experience with Wayne's troops at this time. For with his sons William Whistler, and George Washington Whistler, he later built Fort



Gen. Wayne

### When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Dearborn without the use of a horse or an ox. When no corn was to be had, they subsisted on acorns. The fort at Chicago dedicated July 4, 1804, cost the government no more than fifty dollars.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 6TH OCTOBER, 1794. Plenty and quietness the same as yesterday. The volunteers engaged to work on the fort, for which they are to receive three gills of whiskey per man per day; their employment is digging the ditch and filling up the parapet. Lt. Boyer's Diary.

OCTOBER 6TH. One hundred militia turned out voluntarily to work on the garrison. Capt. John Cooke's journal.

We know from later evidence that Wayne was very busy throughout this time. His reconnoiter of the environs had revealed the prints of both the French and British forts. The first French fort in the St. Mary's built in 1722 had been abandoned in 1749. The British fort had been on the site of the new French fort to which the French Commandant Raimond had removed.

Wayne not only discovered the prints of these forts, but read meaning into them which gave him his most effective argument in the Treaty of Greenville: That the Miamis had sold their land to MEN WHO WORE HATS, contrary to the Great Spirit's charge.

*Q. A. M. G.*





1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

7TH OCTOBER, 1794. — The volunteers soon tired of work and have refused to labor any longer; they have stolen and killed seventeen beeves in the course of these two days past. **Lt. Boyer's diary.**

OCT. 7TH — A boat built by the artificers and launched. Mr.

Thorp, the principal artificer, told me it would carry 25 barrels of flour. **Capt. Cooke's journal.**

OCT. 7TH —

(The following information is being sent this day to General Wayne, by Capt. Buell, commandant at Greenville): I received a letter from Captain Ingersol the Commandant of Hamilton, informing me that Mr. Robert Elliott the contractor had been killed and scalped by the Indians the night before within 3 or 4 miles of that garrison. I sent off an Express at 12 o'clock the same night to inform the General of this unfortunate affair, and at the same time a return of the provision on hand. In consequence of Mr. Elliott's death there is reason to fear that the army will not be supplied.



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

8TH OCTOBER, 1794. The troops drew but half rations of flour this day. The calvary and other horses die very fast not less than four or five per day. **Lt. Boyer's diary.**

OCT. 8. (More bad news of Mr. Elliott's murder is sent this day by Capt. Ingersol in which he said "that on the seventh he had ordered that the body of Mr.

Elliot be taken in a wagon to Fort Washington with a guard of 30 men and just as they rose the big hill the Indians fired on them and defeated the party. That Mr. Elliott's servant was killed and the despatches for the war of-

fice taken and the Indians are now in force in sight of the garison." By this it appeared that the Indians were determined to cut off all communication and prevent any stores from coming on. On receiving this letter I sent off 2 good woodsmen, to the Commander-in-Chief.



Gen. Wayne

# FORT WAYNE JOURNAL



# 100TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

OCT. 9. A block house on the bank of the river began this day. The boat launched yesterday loaded with salt and whiskey for Fort Defiance, but had not gone one mile before she was run upon a rock and sank. The stores were all saved. McLellan (McClelland), with six or seven spies started up the St. Joseph to be gone for five days. The volunteers worked one-half day at the block house.



Gen. Wayne

OCT. 9. An express arrived this evening with the intelligence that Mr. Elliot, the contractor, was fired upon and killed on his way between Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) and Fort Hamilton. (See Oct. 7th and 8th entries) Capt. Cooke's Journal.

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

OCTOBER 10TH. (Dispatches for Wayne are received on this day by Capt. Buell at Greenville): One white man by the name of William (Abraham Williams, half-breed) and 3 Indians came in here with

a flag of truce from the Wyandotes with letters to the General, but in his absence from Greenville, to be opened by the Commandant of that garrison. I opened them and read them. Kept the Indian letters, sent off an Express to the General. I found that tribe wished for peace but was prevented from coming in by the other Indians. By these Indians I found that two hundred of the best warriors had passed this garrison and gone towards Hamilton but whether their design was to cut off the escorts or to attack this or one of the other posts was hard to determine, and whether these with a flag were sincere enough was doubtful. I kept them close. Capt. Buell's Diary.



Gen. Wayne

10TH GREENVILLE. This morning 50 wagons are to start from Hamilton (in advance of Ft. Washington) with loading for this post. Capt. Buell's Diary.

*Q. Ant. by*





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11TH OCTOBER, 1794. A Canadian (Antoine Lassell) with a flag (of truce) arrived this evening; his business was to deliver up three prisoners in exchange for his brother, who was taken on the 20th August. He brings information that the Indians are in council with Girty (Simon, the renegade) and McKee, (British agent in charge of Indian affairs) near the fort of Detroit; that all the tribes are for peace except the Shawnees who are determined to prosecute the war. *Diary of Lt. Boyer.* (It was Jacques Lassell who came to Wayne with the flag.) N.B. In Lt. Boyer's account of August 20th — the battle of Fallen Timbers — he makes this statement: "One Canadian (Antoine Lassell) fell into our hands, whom we loaded with irons."

Military brevity fails to do justice to this incident. In the rush of battle on August 20, Wayne's men came upon the plump figure of an Indian trying in vain to secrete himself in the trunk of a fallen tree. He was too fat for the hiding-place, and was discovered. A summary court-martial was held the next day to determine whether or not he was a spy. A crude

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scaffold was being constructed in the meantime, to carry out the court order in case they should so determine. However, the prisoner's frantic signals of distress were interpreted by Major Jean Francois Hamtramck, president of the inquiry, as a Freemason's signal of distress. He was a Frenchman dressed as an Indian, one of Captain Wm. Caldwell's volunteers — friends and allies of the Indians. As the inquiry turned into an interrogation, it was decided that the prisoner was worth much more alive than dead. A stay of execution was ordered although the irons were not removed, and he was held for later questioning by Wayne.

The narrative of Lassell was sent to the War Department as valuable information on British meddling with the Indians. Secretly he entered Wayne's employ and was presented in dispatches to the War department as "true and faithful to the United States." B. K. R.

12TH OCTOBER, 1794. The mounted volunteers of Kentucky marched for Greenville, to be mustered out and dismissed from the service of the United States army, they being of no further service therein. *Lt. Boyer's diary.*

12TH OCTOBER. For three nights I have slept very little, expecting every minute that the wagons are attacked, or one of the gar-



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risons ought to be attacked; it is now reduced to a certainty that the Indians are out in force. Capt. Buell, Greenville.

N. B. Greenville was the nerve center of Wayne's campaign. Capt. John Hutchinson Buell, commandant in the absence of Wayne, was in the position of receiver and dispatcher of all the bad news. He missed the battle of Fallen Timbers and the march to the Miami Villages, but he was on the sending end of all supplies and important communications to his chief, General Wayne. On August 20 while awaiting anxiously for news of the army, he wrote in his diary: "I have completed the fence around my turnips which are all sowed." Several of Capt. Buell's entries are included in this series. B.K.R.



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for his brother (Antoine Lassell). One of them is a young girl about 15 years of age who was taken about three years ago above Muskingum. A brother-in-law of hers who is now among the Kentucky volunteers, called upon the Com-



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mander-in-Chief and got her. The traders say there were 1400 Indians in the action on the 20th of August; that 33 were killed and 76 wounded; that the chiefs were all in Detroit in council; that Captains Brant, Elliot and G. Simcoe (British officers) are all with them; that McKee's son, beside five other white men, was killed in the action; that all the nations except the Shawnees are for peace. The other two prisoners are soldiers who were taken at the time Lowry was defeated (Fort Recovery — supply train); that 400 Chippewas were along with the 1400 above mentioned waiting the arrival of our army, but got impatient and went home. That the ten days required them in their letter written to Gen. Wayne by White Eyes was only to gain time to endeavor to get the 400 back; that 15 of the warriors killed were Ottawas; five chiefs and ten warriors; that the Indians watch between us and the British garrison (Fort Campbell) for our deserters, whom they carry

13TH OCTOBER, 1794. Captain Gibson marched this day, and took with him a number of horses for Fort Recovery to receive supplies of provisions. Lt. Boyer's diary.

OCTOBER 13. A French trader (Jacques Lassell) brother of the one we took in the action of the 21st of August (Fallen Timbers), arrived in camp, bringing with him three prisoners to exchange



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# CENTENNIAL EDITION

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

into the garrison and sell to the British for 25 pounds; and those that will not enlist when they are purchased they put to hard labor with the wheelbarrow. One of our men who deserted from Defiance was pursued, brought back and immediately tried by court martial and executed. Capt. John Cooke's Journal.

Early this morning one of the contractor's men came in and told me that he left Lieut. McClain with the wagons between Hamilton and St. Claire (in the direction of Greenville), and that he was surrounded by a large body of Indians. That he had driven up his wagons and made a Fort of them and was building four block houses in order to defend himself till he could be reinforced and that Lieut. McClain had sent off an Express the night before to Capt. Ingersol (captain of artillery) and another to me. That the sergeant that had been sent with a letter to me had been driven back by the Indians. Capt. Buell's diary.

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CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 14TH OCTOBER, 1794. Nothing particular this day. Lt. Boyer's diary. GREENVILLE — OCT. 14TH. I received a letter from Capt. Ingersol informing me that he had sent orders to Lieut. McClain to move on and desired me, if I thought proper, to reinforce him, which I did. This day we issued the last of our provisions. Capt. Buell's diary.

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

(N.B. In order to bring into this series the only contribution in writing made by Anthony Wayne under the dateline, Headquarters,

Miami Villages (Fort Wayne) 17th October, 1794, we are dividing the communication to Maj. Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, into four parts. The first part of Wayne's report on the military situation of this region follows:)



Gen. Wayne

"Sir: I have the honor to enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 20th ultimo, together with the general return of the legion, and an invoice of stores and medicine wanted in the Hospital department.

"The great number of sick belonging to the mounted volunteers, added to the sick and wounded of the legion, has exhausted all the stores forwarded for the year 1794, so that I shall be under the necessity of ordering the Surgeon General to purchase a temporary supply at Fort Washington at an advanced but current price, at that place.

"The Quartermaster General is directed to make out a return of the stores issued, on hand, and wanting, in this department. Major Burbeck has similar orders for the Ordnance Department, which will be transmitted by the first opportunity. The unfortunate death of Mr. Robert Elliot, the acting contractor, who was killed by the



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Indians on the 6th instant near Fort Hamilton, added to the deranged state of that department, has made it my duty to order the Quartermaster General to supply every defect on the part of the contractors, and at their expense, in behalf of the United States, to be settled at the treasury at a future day. The posts in contemplation at Chillicothe or Piquetown on the Miami of the Ohio, at Loramie's store on the north branch, and at the old Tawa town on the AuGlaize (River) are with a view to facilitate the transportation of supplies by water and which, to a certainty, will reduce the land carriage of dead or heavy articles, at proper seasons, viz: late in the fall and early in the spring, to thirty-five miles, and in time of freshets to twenty in place of 175 by the most direct route to Grand Glaize (Fort Defiance) and 150 to the Miami Villages from Fort Washington on the present route of transport in time of war, and decidedly so in time of peace."

To be continued tomorrow, October 15.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 15th OCTOBER, 1794. The Canadian that came in on the 11th left us this day accompanied by his brother (Jacques); they have promised to furnish the garrison at Defiance with stores at a moderate price, which if performed, will be a great advantage to the officers and soldiers of that post. Lt. Boyer's diary. (Our diarist seems to be confused about the identities of the two Lassell brothers: Antoine, the prisoner; Jacques, his brother.)

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N. B. In order to bring into this series the only contribution in writing made by Anthony Wayne under the dateline, Headquarters, Miami Villages (Fort Wayne) 17th October, 1794, we are dividing the communication to Major General Knox, Secretary of War, into four parts. The second part of Wayne's report on the military situation of this region follows:

"The mounted volunteers of Kentucky marched from this place on the morning of the 14th instant for Fort Washington, where they are to be mustered and discharged agreeably to instructions mentioned in the enclosed duplicates of letters to Major General Scott and Captain Edward Butler, upon the occasion.



Gen. Wayne

"The conduct of both officers and men of this corps, in general, has been better than any militia I have heretofore seen in the field for so great a length of time. But it would not do to retain them any longer, although our present situation, as well as the term for which they were enrolled, would have justified their being continued in service until the 14th of November, in order to escort the supplies from Fort Washington to the head of the line, whilst the regular troops were employed in the completion of the fortifications, and keeping the enemy in check so as to prevent them from insulting the convoys; but they were homesick. All



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## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

this I am now obliged to perform with the skeleton of the legion, as the body is daily wasting away from the expiration of the enlistments of the soldiery. Nor is it improbable that we shall yet have to fight for the protection of our convoys and posts. It is therefore to be regretted that the bill in contemplation for the completion of the legion, as reported by the committee of the House of Representatives, was not passed into a law in the early part of last session of Congress."

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 16th Oct., 1794.** Nothing new; Weather wet and cold. Wind from the northwest. The troops healthy in general. Lt. Boyer's diary.

N.B. In order to bring into this series the only contribution in writing made by Anthony Wayne under dateline, Headquarters, Miami Villages (Fort Wayne) 17th Oct., 1794, we are dividing the communication to Major General Knox, Secretary of War, into four parts. The third part of Wayne's report on the military situation of this region follows:

"The enclosed estimate will demonstrate the mistaken policy and bad economy in substituting mounted volunteers in place of regular troops; and unless effectual

measures are immediately adopted by both Houses for raising troops

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to garrison the Western posts, we have fought, bled, and conquered in vain; the fertile country we are now in possession of will again become a range to the hostile Aborigines of the West, who, meeting with no barrier, the frontier inhabitants will fall an easy prey to a fierce and savage enemy whose tender mercies are cruelty; and who will improve the opportunity to desolate and lay waste all the settlements on the margin of the Ohio, and which they will be able to effect with impunity, unless some speedy and proper measures are adopted to re-engage the remnant of the legion. The present pay and scanty ration will not induce the soldiery to continue in service after the period for which they are now enlisted, and which will expire, almost in toto, between this and the beginning of May."

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 17TH OCTOBER, 1794.** This day Captain Gibson arrived with a large quantity of flour beef and sheep. Lt Boyer's diary.

**OCT. 17TH.** A boat forty feet long and twelve feet wide, built upon the Kentucky plan, was launched today. It is built for the purpose of carrying provisions from this place down the Miami (Note -The Maumee River is noted on maps of '94 and previous as the Upper Miami J.B.L. to Fort Defiance. The garrison is still far from being finished. Capt. Cooke's journal.



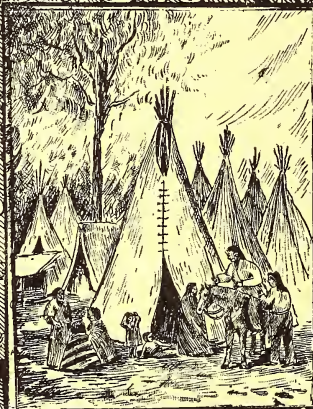
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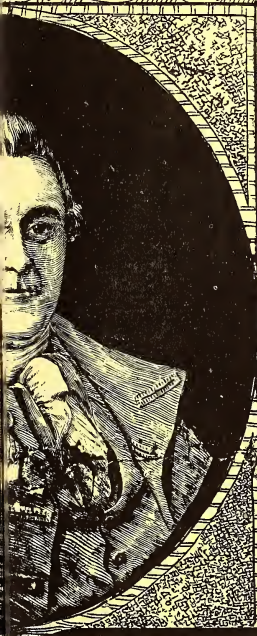


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## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

(In order to bring into this series the only contribution in writing made by Anthony Wayne under dateline, Headquarters, Miami Villages (Fort Wayne) 17th Oct., 1794, we are dividing Wayne's communication to Maj. General Knox, Secretary of War, into four parts. The last part of Wayne's report on the military situation of his region follows:



Gen. Wayne

"I had the honor to transmit you a copy of the deposition of a certain Antoine Lassell a Canadian prisoner taken in the action of the 20th August (the Battle of Fallen Timber); his brother arrived at this place on the 13th instant with a flag (of truce) and three American prisoners which he redeemed from the Indians with a view of liberating. Enclosed is his narrative given under oath, by which you will see that Governor Simcoe (Governor of Upper Canada), Col. McKee (British Indian agent), and the famous Capt. Brandt (Mohawk chief), are at this moment tampering with the hostile chiefs, and will undoubtedly prevent them from concluding a treaty of peace with the United States, if possible, I shall, however, endeavor to contract them through the means of Antoine Lassell who has a considerable influence with the principal hostile chiefs, and whose interests it will eventually be, to promote a permanent peace. But, in order to facilitate and effect agents, that we are

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

well prepared for war; hence I have been induced to bestow much labor upon two forts (Fort Defiance and Fort Wayne) of which the enclosed are draughts (Slocum was unable to find the plans here mentioned) and I am free to pronounce them the most respectable now in the occupancy of the United States, even in their present situation (condition) which is not quite perfect as yet. The British, however, are not to learn that they may possibly be left without garrisons; they may well know the term for which the veterans of the legion are engaged, as well from our laws and proceedings of Congress as from our deserters, and that no provision is yet made to supply their places; circumstances that Mr. Simcoe will not fail to impress most forcibly upon the minds of the Indians with whom he is now in treaty; and to hold up to them a flattering prospect of soon possessing those posts, and their lost country, with ease and certainty.

"I have thought it my duty to mention those facts to you at this crisis, to the end that Congress may be early and properly impressed with the critical situation of the Western country, so as to adopt measures for retaining the posts, and for the protection of the frontier inhabitants, previously to the expiration of the term of service for which the troops have been enlisted.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
ANTHONY WAYNE.

*Anthony Wayne*



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GREENVILLE—17TH. The wagons all arrived safely. About this time General Scott (Commander of Kentucky Volunteers) came in with a part of the militia on the way home. **Capt. Buell's diary.**

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, Oct. 18th, 1794—Captain Springer and Brock, with all the pack-horses marched with the cavalry this morning for Greenville, and the foot (infantry) for Fort Recovery, the latter to return with the smallest delay with a supply of provisions for this post and Defiance. **Lt. Boyer's diary.**

N.B. Among reports and estimates referred to by General Wayne in his lengthy letter to Major General Knox, Secretary of War, under dateline, "Head-quarters, Miami villages, 17th October, 1794," must have been his recommendation on enlistment quotas. An army of 2,000 non-commissioned officers and privates to be enlisted for three years was recommended. Estimate of general expense: Bounty to each soldier ten dollars; each "stand of arms" ten dollars; one suit of clothing per year thirty dollars; subsistence per man four dollars per month. Pay per month: twelve sergeant-majors and quartermaster sergeants, seven dollars each; eighty-four sergeants, six dollars

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each; ninety-six corporals, five dollars each; 1,808 privates, each at three dollars per month.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 19TH OCT., 1794. (Sunday) This day the troops were not ordered for labor, being the first day for four weeks, and accordingly attended divine services. **Lt. Boyer's diary.**

Oct. 19th. Sunday at ten o'clock church call was beat, when the troops fell in and marched by platoons out of the square, in front of the garrison, where a discourse was delivered by Mr. Jones, chaplain, from Romans XIII Chap. i verse. "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

N. B. Accompanying General Wayne's report to the War Department from Camp Miami Villages was the deposition of Antoine Lassell, a volunteer in Captain Caldwell's company of friends and allies of the Indians, given freely in exchange for his life after his capture on August 20th at Fallen Timbers as a suspected spy.

He had lived at the Miami villages for nineteen years before Har-mar's expedition, had kept a store here and supplied other traders with goods. Since then—in 1790—he had been living one mile-and-a-half from Fort Defiance. Numbers



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of warriors of each tribe involved in the action of the 20th were given by the prisoner. He also stated that about seventy of the Detroit militia including Captain Caldwell's troops, were in the action. Colonel McKee, Captain Elliott, and Simon Girty were in the field but at a respectful distance. . . . That the Indian had wished for peace for some time, but that Colonel McKee always . . . stimulated them to continue war.

**20TH OCTOBER, 1794. CAME MIAMI VILLAGES.** An express arrived this day with dispatches for he Commander-in-Chief; the contents were kept secret.

A court martial to sit this day for the trial of Lieutenant Charles Hyde. Lt. Boyer's diary.

N. B. — A list of the charges and punishments reported in the court martials such as "wear ankle bolts for a month — for disturbing



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the quiet" leads one to look upon the eighteenth century army as a place for "cruel and inhuman" punishments. Humiliating, at least, beyond a doubt such as being — "drummed out of camp with a halter round his neck."

However for deserting their officer Cornetist Blue the day after the Indians attacked the wagon trains, October 15th, 1793, the Dragoons were put under guard and a court martial

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ordered to try the one who led the retreat. His grave was to be dug while the court was trying him. The court found him guilty and ordered him to be shot to death. Capt. Buell wrote that day in his journal: "The General after haranguing the troops for half an hour pardoned the prisoner and forgave the others."

The army was on their line of march to go on a campaign. Could Wayne afford to be any more lenient? The least he could do was to scare them almost to death.

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 21st**

**OCTOBER, 1794.** This day were read the proceedings of a general court-martial held on Lieutenant Charles Hyde; was found not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and was therefore acquitted. Lt. Boyer's diary.

Oct. 22nd. Fatigue discontinued by general orders which detailed the companies to remain in the garrison, to be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck, Captains Kingsbury, Sparks, Prestons, Graystons and Reeds companies; Captain Porter's of artillery, Subalterns Strong, Bradley, Brady, Campbell, Right and Massey. Lt. Wade to do duty as fort Major. Capt. Cooke's journal.



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CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 2ND OCT., 1794. This morning at 7 o'clock the following companies under the command of Lt. Col. Commandant Hamtramck of the 1st sub-legion, took possession of this place, viz: Captain Kingsbury's 1st; Captain Groaton's 2d; Captain Spark's and Captain Reed's 3d; Captain Preston's 4th; and Captain Porter's of artillery; and after firing fifteen rounds (one for each of the States then in the Union) Colonel Hamtramck with the troops under his command gave it the name of Fort Wayne. Lt. Boyer's diary.

OCT. 22d. Col. Hamtramck marched the troops to the garrison at 7 a.m. and after a discharge of fifteen guns, and naming the fort by a garrison order, "FORT WAYNE," he marched his command into it. Capt. Cooke's journal.

N.B. The two states added to the original thirteen were Vermont — March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792.

It was Wednesday, when the Stars and Stripes were run up over the new post on a beautiful new flagstaff, visible a half-mile down the Maumee River. Wayne had struck his sword in the ground to designate the spot to plant the flagstaff.



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The drums and fife then struck up the favorite tune of the veterans of the Revolution:

"The white cockade and the peacock feather,  
The American boys will live forever;

The drums shall beat and the fife shall play  
Over the hills and far away."

I.e. "That night we got something to wet our throats, which on account of our great cheering had become very dry," an unknown private wrote in his diary.

With his usual sense of timing, Wayne had planned the dedication of his fort. He had selected Oct. 22, just four years to the day after Harmar's defeat. From then on Oct. 22d would mark a victory!

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 23d Oct., 1794.—The general fatigue of the garrison ended this day and Colonel Hamtramck, with the troops under his command to finish it as he may think fit. All the soldiers' huts are completed except covering, and the weather is favorable for that work. Lt. Boyer's diary.

OCT. 23—Capt. Kibby with his company of spies directed to proceed up the St.

Mary's to Fort Adams, taking with him the canoe, and ascertain the situation of the river with respect to navigation, took with him three days' provision. Capt. Cooke's journal.

N.B. Captain Ephriam Kibby of Columbia on the Ohio River,



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and his spies, went on foot, and on the march and while in camp, scoured the country in every direction.

**ORDERLY BOOK: . . . Oct. 23d.** "Shoes actually wanted in the respective Sub-Legion under Marching Orders . . . The number on hand being small, none but those actually barefoot can be supplied at present.

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, OCT. 24, 1794.** No diary entry for this day.

All plans so carefully laid by Wayne appear to be working out. There were few surprises for him to encounter. The many depositions taken from captives have prepared him for any eventuality. William Wells' deposition taken at Hobson's Choice Sept. 16, 1793, had proved to be accurate in numbers of warriors and the sequence of events. Wells had attended the council in July, 1792 where the decision was made to refuse to make peace on any terms but the Ohio River boundary line between the Indians and Americans.

"They will attack the convoys," Wells said, "and then harass the army and wear them out by firing upon them in the night. The first attack would come near St. Clair's battle ground. In 25 days from the day they separated at the rapids



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on Aug. 28, they were to meet at Auglaize, to watch the advancing army and wait for a favorable moment to strike."

The Indians were kept on the anxious seat for many months. This time they would not have Wells on their side

**CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 25 Oct., 1794.** Captain Kibby sent back an express informing the General of the impossibility of navigating the St. Mary's, and begged leave to return, but was peremptorily ordered on to Fort Adams. *Capt. Cooke's journal.*

N. B. The next day, seven of Captain Kibby's men were discharged from the service as invalids, to receive rations and care until fit to march. True jersey blue, their comrades called them.

**OCT. 25, 1794** Wayne's orderly Book — "The alarming and Villainous excess to which Marauding, Plundering and Stealing

have been recently carried on . . . is such as to require the most exemplary Punishment . . . The Com-in-Chief therefore offers a reward of Twenty-five dollars to any Person or Persons who will discover the Principal or Principals concerned in killing any of the cattle or sheep belonging to the Publick, or to the Contractors (without proper authority).



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CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 26th Oct., 1794. No entry in either diary for this day.

The story of Cornetist Blue and his cavalry command who deserted him when an Indian attack came while grazing their horses near Ft. Jefferson, has a sequel. It is the account of the duel between Blue and a fellow officer in Capt. Buell's diary for July 14th, 1793:

GREENVILLE. This morning a duel was fought at this garrison between Lieut. Dun and Cornetist Blue, both of the cavalry. Dun was shot through the body and died next morning; this duel was not in consequence of liquor but it was a very trifling business. Lieut. Dun had his horse killed in the action at Ft. Recovery. He then took a public horse that Blue's boy had ridden before.

Blue was displeased and requested Dun to give up the horse. Dun in reply said "Mr. Blue if you had been so unfortunate as to lose your horse and my servant had a horse which suited you to ride you certainly should have him."

Blue said "in this way you always take advantage of rank and were I to take such satisfaction as I want you would arrest me."

"I will not," said Dun, "take what satisfaction you please." Blue



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told him that was all he wanted and went immediately out and sent Dun a challenge to fight next morning which was accepted.

Dun was a worthy officer from the City of New York. Lt. Coventon was second to Dun and Cornetist Posey to Blue. A few hours before Lieut. Dun died he sent for Blue and after looking on him a few minutes said to him:

"Mr. Blue, you see the distressed situation into which you have brought me, you have without foundation thought me to be your enemy. I now declare to you I was always your friend. You are a passionate young man, Mr. Blue, look on me and let it be a warning for you to govern your passion in future and I forgive you and wish that you may prosper hereafter."

All the officers attended the funeral of Lt. Dun whose death is much lamented. Blue is not seen out of his quarters, he is much reflected on and some are for prosecuting him; he has his own troubles.

N. B. In their diaries we find eighteenth century men at war commenting on events in an army where a "gentleman" may kill his comrade in an "affair of honor," and a soldier be sentenced to be "hanged by the neck until he is dead" for stealing a cow.

CAMP MIAMI VILLAGES, 27TH OCTOBER, 1794. Sunday. Agreeable to orders of this day, we will march for Greenville tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. Lt. Boyers diary.

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

27th. The army proceeded on the line of march at 11 o'clock and proceeded on General Harmar's Trace; about 4½ miles came to a large swamp, and at about 3 p.m. heard the discharge of several cannon in our rear which was generally supposed to be a dinner given by Col. Hamtramck to the officers of the garrison. Encamped at 4 p.m. after marching 8½ miles. Capt. Cooke's journal.

OCT. 27TH — WAYNE'S ORDERLY BOOK—The Legion will take up the line of March at 11 o'clock, in the same order, that they advanced to this Place — As Far as Circumstances will permit. The Cavalry to be divided in front and rear.

OCT. 27TH — Corporal James Redding 1st sub legion for "Disobedience of a general Order, leaving the Guard, & Plundering or stealing a Cow from Mr. Thorpe on the night of the 25th instant. was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, 2-3 ct concurring."



Gen. Wayne

In addition to the extreme penalty, \$4.98 out of his pay due him was to be used to recompense Mr. Thorpe for the loss of his cow.

In letters written by William Henry Harrison during Wayne's two men who would never forget to their dying day that last day in Fort Wayne — October 27th —

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when Corporal James Redding's sentence was to be carried out.

There he stood — a handsome young man of twenty-two — who had received a flesh wound in the battle of Fallen Timbers, with a look of sullen indignation on his face, and a rope around his neck. He showed every sign of braving death with fortitude. Suddenly, into that square of troops assembled for the execution, rushed a young aide of Wayne's, bearing in his hand a paper which he handed to the officer of the day. It was William Henry Harrison with a pardon from the commander who had taken into consideration the condemned man's gallantry in action.

The instant his arms were loosened, the rope removed from his neck, he leaped out of the wagon in which he had been standing, and took in his arms the young girl weeping at his side—his sweetheart. Indifferent to the laughter and the filing off of the army, he kissed the girl again and again.

Needless to say, neither Corporal Redding nor William Henry Harrison ever forgot the day.

ON THE MARCH FROM FORT WAYNE: 28TH. Marched very rapidly 16 miles and halted on a small stream of water, Capt. Cooke.

28TH. The last of the Kentucky volunteers left this day except a few left sick which rids me of a good deal of trouble. Major Buell, Greenville.

With apologies to everybody, I reinstate Major Buell to his proper

*Q. A. N. B.*



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rank, after calling him a captain previously. The C. O. of a fort was a major in all cases in this campaign.

Major John Hutchinson Buell's diary has been published, but the original manuscript has been lost. It has been classed among the best of nearly two-score journals and diaries of the Indian wars. It is regarded as absolutely authentic.

The diary begins with March 25th, 1793—"I left my children and my friends to join the Army, got to Middletown and put up at Esquire Whittleseys." It continues from New Haven, New York—"bought me a pair of epaulets;" Elizabethtown, Brunswick, "and mustered the troop;" Philadelphia, "and put up at my old quarters. Mrs. Nicholas' sign of the Canastoga (sic) wagon in Market Street." On to Pittsburgh in a sulky part of the way, then to "Legionville (on Ohio River twenty miles northwest of Pittsburgh) in the morning, April 19th which was headquarters. Was introduced to General Wayne and dined with him."

The rest, as the saying goes, is history. B.K.R.

OCT 29th. Marched 12 miles; reached the St. Mary's at 3 p.m. crossed the river and encamped at one of General Harmar's camps.



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Here lived formerly a Frenchman by the name of Le Source; the woods on the north side of the River St. Mary are very thick. Capt. Cooke's journal.

29th. Greenville. The troops in this garrison are getting much healthier, we have buried since the 28th of July, the day the army marched, 36, including all denominations. This evening I received a letter from General Wayne, informing me that he was on the way with his army to this place, Major Buell.

ON THE MARCH FROM FT. WAYNE OCT. 30TH. Marched at sunrise after thick woods for a mile and a half entered an open and extensive prairie, through which we marched four miles and struck General Wayne's Trace from Recovery to St. Mary's. The prairie is, I judge, five miles long and four miles wide. Continued our march up the St. Mary's for Girty's town, ten miles. Captain Kibby reports very unfavorable with regard to navigation of the river; says it may do for canoes or pirogues in high water. Capt. Cooke.

In true eighteenth century style, Wayne's place names had



Gen. Wayne



Gen. Wayne



1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

meaning. From Legionville, training ground for his newly recruited legions, to Hobson's Choice, the only landing they could make near Ft. Washington in time of spring freshets, Fort Recovery on the site of St. Clair's defeat, Fort Defiance, where he said he could "defy the savages, the British and all the devils," Fort Deposit, for the baggage, until at last his commandant of his newest fort named it Fort Wayne. He was not only making history; he was recording it.

**ON THE MARCH FROM FT. WAYNE** — 31st. Fortified a camp and remained in it all day. Capt. Cooke's journal.

In Major Buell's diary of the advance into Indian country he says May 6th: "We arrived at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) and encamped a small distance below the Fort on the margin of the river (Hobson's Choice — Wayne's name for the spot), here we remained four months waiting to hear the result of the Indian Treaty, in this time nothing happened worth noting. I got lost in the woods several times in the night in visiting the guards Sce."



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

14TH I received orders to march to Fort Hamilton and Majors Hughes and McMahan to Fort Jefferson. (9 miles south of present Greenville) 15th I got to Fort Hamilton. (Twenty-five miles northward of Ft. Washington.)"

**NOVEMBER 1.** Marched before sunrise, taking our course through some old Indian towns until we struck Hartshorne's road cut from Greenville to Girty's Town. Marched rapidly to the 16 mile tree, making 21 miles today. Capt. Cooke's journal.

James Girty, less disreputable of the three brothers, had at various times a trading post at St. Mary's (now Rockford), at Defiance, and on the left bank of the Maumee opposite Girty's island. George Girty was a frequent visitor at the site of Fort Wayne prior to 1790, when he lived in a Delaware village



four miles away. Simon, the most notorious of the three, is reputed to have served the purposes of white men in ways more evil than most savages.

**SEPT. 10th.** The Commander-in-Chief heard from the Commissioners and that the Indians had refused to treat, the army was put under marching orders the same day.

*Q. A. B. S.*



# FORT WAYNE CENTENNIAL JOURNAL EDITION



## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

GREENVILLE 2nd Nov. 1794. This evening the legion arrived here, where they marched from 28th July, 1794.

We were saluted with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder. Our absence from this ground amounted to three months and six days. And so ends the expedition of General Wayne's campaign. Lt. Boyer's diary.

2nd. SUNDAY. Marched early and rapidly; in 7 miles came to a bridge built by Major Hughes, which the whole legion crossed and travelled 3 miles, halted and refreshed, and marched in two hours 6 miles to Greenville, and after



Gen. Wayne

the discharge of several guns and three cheers, the men were disposed in their respective huts which we found were very much out of repair. Capt. Cooke's journal.

NOV. 2nd. The Commander - in Chief and army arrived at Greenville, which was a happy meeting indeed, joy sparked in the countenance of everyone. Lieut. Harrison (Wm. Henry, Wayne's aide-de-camp) got in at 12 o'clock and gave me notice that the army was nigh. All the troops in the garrison were paraded and two six pounders taken outside of the citadel. When the General got within about half a mile we commenced firing with both cannon and continued until he

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

got within the fort. The troops of the garrison then gave him three cheers. The left wing of the army marched through the citadel and halted. The army then returned the salute by firing 15 cannon and three cheers. The troops were then dismissed and one gill of whiskey was ordered to be issued to each soldier that came in with the army. I gave those in the garrison the same. The general officers and their aide-de-camps, all the field officers, the Adjutant General and Sergeant General and the full surgeons dined with me. We spent the afternoon agreeably and had a ball at night and about 12 o'clock all went home. Major Buell's diary.

THIRD. Lieut Brady arrived at Greenville with a command from Fort Wayne. (General Hugh Brady) Capt Cooke's journal.

NOVEMBER THIRD. GREENVILLE. I dined at headquarters. This day a general order came out for all the "Troops of this garrison to join and do duty in their respective sub-legions and companies to which they belonged and that the commander-in-chief requests Major Buell to accept his

most grateful thanks for his strict attention to duty and military conduct as commandant of Greenville and its dependency, including Fort Jefferson, from which command he is now relieved." Major Buell's diary.

The bill - of - are for Jan. 1,



Gen. Wayne

Wayne





## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

1794, at Fort Jefferson as Major Buell reports it indicates the lavish nature of these affairs: 1794 JAN. 1st — I went with the Commander-in-Chief and a number of other officers to Fort Jefferson and dined with General Wilkinson. Bill of fare: roast venison, roast beef boiled, and roast mutton boiled and roast veal boiled and roast turkey and fowls; racoons, possums, bear meat, pies made of chickens, mince, apples, tarts, &c., &c. Sweetmeats of every kind, preserves and jellies, floating island and ice cream; plum pudding and plum cake, vegetables of every kind, a plenty of the best wine, at evening we had tea and coffee in high style; Mrs. Wilkinson was present, we got back to Greenville ten o'clock at night.

Three days of dining and other frivolity are noted in the following entries from Greenville:

GREENVILLE 4TH. I dined with Lt. Devin, 5th. I dined with the Paymaster General. Major Buell's diary.

5th. General Wilkinson, Col. Strong, Doctor General Allison, Capt. Fort and others, escorted by Lt. Brady and command, started for Fort Washington. (These were all Old Revolutionary war hawks. Doctor Allison was Surgeon of Doctor Potter's Brigade during the Revolution, General Wilkinson and General



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Gates, Adjutant Generals at Saratoga.) Capt. Cooke's journal.

6th I dined with the Adjutant General, etc.

5th General Wilkinson, Col. Strong, Dr. Ellison, Capt. Ford and several other officers went into Fort Washington on furlough.

Major Buell's diary.

6th The General sent back the Indians that came in with the flag to the Wyandots. Major Buell's diary.

"Flag" always means the flag of truce.)

Camp Miami Villages is now Fort Wayne in all dispatches. The diarists have all left for Greenville. Except on the trips they may make for the purpose of delivering supplies, there will be no communication from any of them from Fort Wayne.

Such a trip was made by Major Buell in December 1794, when he saw the new fort for the first time.

DEC. 7TH. Greenville. General orders for me to go on command to Fort Wayne with Captain Gibson's rifle and Captain Sullivan's light infantry companies. The same night I arrested Capt. Sullivan for being intoxicated, after being warned for command.

DEC. 8TH. I left Greenville at 2 o'clock p.m. with 500 horses laden with clothing, flour, salt, whiskey, etc., marched 8 miles and encamped.

DEC. 12TH. We marched at daylight and followed down the St. Mary's, from here we had a plain Indian Patch. This morning I had

*Q. A. N. S. 1895*

# FORT WAYNE CENTENNIAL EDITION

1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

one soldier, by the name of Cook, taken and six horses laden with flour supposed to be taken. We marched around the St. Mary's and got to Fort Wayne at one o'clock p.m. Six miles before we got there we came into the towns



Gen. Wayne

the lands cleared and houses standing but some of those villages were burned by General Harmar in the year 1790. I found Fort Wayne very handsome and strong and a beautiful situation and it is and always will be, the key to that part of this country for here the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's make a junction. The Fort stands opposite to the point. After the junction of these two rivers it is called the Miami of the Lake, 48 miles down the Miami from Fort Wayne stands Fort Defiance. It is in the point between Auglaize and Miami. Fort Adams is supposed to be 80 miles by water up the St. Mary's from Fort Wayne, but not more than half that distance by land. All those waters run into the gulf of St. Lawrence and nine miles from Fort Wayne runs the Wabash River, the waters of which run into the Gulf of Mexico. All those rivers may be navigated with large vessels at certain seasons of the year and most excellent land and beautiful prairies are joining the whole of them, which supports the greatest plenty of game of almost every kind.

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

I left Fort Wayne at sunrise in the morning and took up my line of march for Greenville. It snowed in the morning and was very cold indeed. We marched 20 miles and encamped on the banks of the St. Mary's.

Major Buell's diary continues through the preliminary council before the Greenville Treaty of 1795. It ends with the Feb. 14th, 1795 entry, following the signing of the preliminary articles for the coming treaty at Greenville:

14TH. The Shawnees and Delawares went home. Blue Jacket was elegantly arrayed with a scarlet coat, two gold epaulets, a good woolen shirt and his other dress compared. He had a sister with him arrayed equal with himself. The chief of the Delawares was dressed in the same uniform as Blue Jacket but wore no epaulets. We have no other news from any quarter.

Ed. This ends the journal. Put in circulation by the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board, at the Ohio State Museum, Columbus. Supplied by George R. Kinder collection, Rockford, Ohio.

A summary of the campaign just concluded is given in Wayne's letter written from Headquarters, Greenville, 12 November, 1794 to Major General Henry Knox, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit you a duplicate of my letter of the 17th ultimo from the Miami Villages, and to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Colonel Alexander Hamilton of the 25th September, enclosing an extract of a letter from Mr. Jay, Minister





1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

Plenipotentiary from the United States at the court of London, dated the 12th of July, 1794; also a letter from Major Stagg of the 4th ultimo.

The enclosed copy of the correspondence between the contractors agents, the Quartermaster General and myself, will inform you of additional measures taken to obtain supplies for the support of the respective posts, and the skeleton of the legion. I have the honor to enclose copies of certain overtures and speeches from the Wyandots settled at, and in the vicinity of, Sandusky, together with my answer; what the result will be is yet very problematical; they have, however, left two hostages with me (one of them a young chief) until the return of the flag that went from this place on the 5th instant, and promised to be here again in the course of twenty days with an answer to my propositions.

From the enclosed narrative of Antoine Lassell, a half breed, and a brother to Jacques (whose interest I have made it to be true and faithful to the United States) it would appear that the savages



Gen. Wayne

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

are playing an artful game; they have most certainly met Governor Simcoe, Colonel McKee, and Captain Brandt, at the mouth of the Detroit River, at the proposed treaty of hostile Indians; and, at the same time, sent a deputation to me with the overtures already mentioned as coming from only one part of the nation; it is, however, understood by all, that there shall be a temporary suspension of hostilities for One Moon, say until the 22nd instant; in fact it has been a continued suspension upon their own part ever since the action of the 20th August, except a few light trifling predatory parties; it's true, we always moved superior to insult, which may account for this apparent inactivity.

Continuing Wayne's summary of the campaign just concluded in a letter written from Headquarters, Greenville 12 November, 1794: to Major General Henry Knox, Secretary of War:

"Permit me now to inform you that the skeleton of the legion arrived at this place on the 2nd instant, in high health and spirits after an arduous, and very fatiguing but a glorious, tour of ninety-seven days; during which period we marched and countermarched upward of three hundred miles through the heart of an enemy's country, cutting a wagon road the whole way, besides making and establishing those two very respectable fortifications (Forts Defiance

*Antoine Lassell*





1795

1895

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

and Wayne) the draughts of which were enclosed in my letter of the 17th ultimo. (The plans of the Forts here referred to, cannot be found in the War Department. They may have been in the British fire of 1814.) Slocum.

As soon as circumstances will admit, the posts contemplated at Picquetown, Loramie's stores, and at the old Tawa (Ottawa)



Gen. Wayne

towns at the head of navigation on Au Glaise River will be established for the reception, and as depositories, for stores and supplies by water carriage, which is now determined to be perfectly practicable in proper seasons; I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that THIS route ought to be totally abandoned and THAT adopted as the most economical, sure, and certain mode of supplying those important posts at Grand Glaise (Fort Defiance) and the Miami Villages (Fort Wayne) and to facilitate an effective operation towards Detroit and Sandusky, should that

## When Gen. Wayne Was Here 163 Years Ago Today

measure eventually be found necessary; add to this that it would afford a much better chain for the general protection of the frontiers, which, with a blockhouse at the landing place of the Wabash (Little River) eight miles southwest of the post at the Miami Villages (Fort Wayne) would give us possession of all portages between the heads of the navigable waters of the Gulfs of Mexico and St. Lawrence, and serve as a barrier between the different tribes of Indians settled along the margins of the rivers. (Here some words or sentences are lost) emptying the creek as mentioned in the enclosed copy of instructions of the 22nd, ultimo to Colonel Hamtranek.

But, sir, all this labor, and expense of blood and treasure will be rendered abortive, and of none effect, unless speedy and efficient measures are adopted by the National Legislature to raise troops to garrison these posts.

As I have already been full and explicit upon this subject, in my letter of the 17th ultimo, I shall not intrude further upon your time and patience than to assure you of the high esteem and regard with which I have the honor to be, &c.

ANTHONY WAYNE

Major General Henry Knox, Secretary of War.

# FORT WAYNE JOURNAL



# ENTENNIAL EDITION

1795 1895

## Gen. Wayne Took Role Of Trail-Blazer His Cavalry Boots Left Deep Imprint

(Last of a Series on Gen. Wayne)  
By BESSIE K. ROBERTS

When General Anthony Wayne's Legion took up the march from Fort Wayne at 11 o'clock in the morning of October 28, 1794, they followed instructions to proceed in the same order that they had advanced to this place—as far as circumstances will permit. The Cavalry to be divided in front and rear.

As always at the head of the Legion, a heavy figure on an enormous black horse, rode An-

thon Wayne, Commander-in-Chief of the Legion of the United States.

General Wayne had seen the fort that bore his name for the first and last time. His cavalry boots and jingling spurs had left their print all the way from the Brussels carpet in the parlor at Waynesborough to the banks of the Maumee.

Wayne, born January 1, 1745 at Waynesborough, colonial home of Isaac and Elizabeth Wayne—20 miles west of Philadelphia—would be 50 in two months. There was

much ahead of him in the coming months. We know that he faced it with determination. But his steps would not be retraced. Fate had cast him in the role of a trail-blazer. The paths he trod were seldom well-worn.

### Carried Slug In Leg

In his left leg he carried a musket slug fired in the dark by a nervous sentry outside Lafayette's encampment, September 2, 1781, before Yorktown. The accident put him to bed for 12 days, when he limped out of his room the slug remained to bother him.

The Legion of the United States benefitted by Wayne's experience in nearly every movement of the Revolution, as George Washington knew well. If, as Washington noted in a private memorandum, "he (Wayne) was more active and enterprising than judicious and cautious," he was still the best choice for the great campaign in the West.

The Legion he trained and led was his proudest achievement. Fort Wayne was the terminus of his trail-blazing, the end of the line. He would advance no farther. From now on his task was to consolidate his gains.





# FORT WAYNE CENTENNIAL EDITION

1795

1895

Fort Greenville—his winter quarters—was the largest and strongest fortification in the west, situated on 50 acres of forest land recently cleared. Here he set to work to prepare for the coming treaty—eighteenth-century man's greatest effort to settle differences by peaceful negotiations with the Indians. From Fort Wayne, chiefs from many Indian nations were sent to Wayne at Greenville by Major Jean Francis Hamtramck, commandant of Fort Wayne during the winter and spring of 1794-1795. To the Miamis, the site of their ancient capitol—now Fort Wayne—was the logical place for any treaty negotiations.

## Little Turtle Signed

As a matter of fact, it was not until Little Turtle signed the treaty parchment with his special symbol that the six miles square where Wayne's Fort stood was at last an undisputed part of the United States. Nor did he nor any other chief or warrior who took the hand of Wayne at Greenville ever lift the hatchet against the "Fifteen Fires".

From now on, Wayne's young men who could still hear the sound of his drum and bugle, were entrusted with holding all that he had gained. John Johnston, the Irish lad who drove a wagonload of supplies across the mountains in the dead of winter to Wayne's training-camp near Pittsburg, became the Indian agent at Wayne's fort in 1802.

In 1795, Wayne placed the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, William Henry Harrison, in command of Fort Washington. All roads led through Wayne's post to the region Wayne's soldiers were commanding.

For three months—August 13 to November 17, 1796 — Wayne enjoyed the hospitality of the frontier post, Detroit, where he had been sent to receive the ceded military

posts in the west given up by the British government. The authority over the United States posts of the region formerly in Fort Wayne, was now transferred to Detroit.

## Sailed To Philadelphia

With his mission accomplished, Wayne left on a small sloop, November 17, for Philadelphia. By the time he reached Fort Presque Isle, his old malady the gout, seized him. An effort was made to bring his old friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush, from Philadelphia. But on December 15, in the blockhouse, Wayne died.

His last request, "Bury me at

the foot of the flagstaff," was carried out. In two weeks—January 1, 1797 — he would have been 52 years old.

Wayne's frontier fort stood for 25 years, with successive repairs and rebuilding. After its evacuation, April 19, 1819, it was given over to the Rev. Isaac McCoy as a mission school. On the removal of the mission to the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan on Dec. 9, 1822, it became a dwelling-place for settlers. Its deterioration and destruction came about gradually.

The blockhouse farthest from Main Street was torn down when the canal was built. When the last of the buildings was demolished in 1852, an effort was made to stop their final destruction, but it proved unavailing. Those interested had canes made as souvenirs out of the last of the Old Fort.

The Spanish cannon which served to identify a small triangle as the Fort site was rescued during the Nickel Plate elevation project and placed in Swinney Park grounds near the Allen-County-Fort Wayne Historical Museum.

The Old Fort site exists for this generation only in the history books which are now out of print.



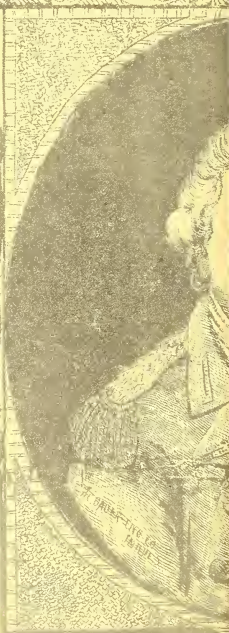
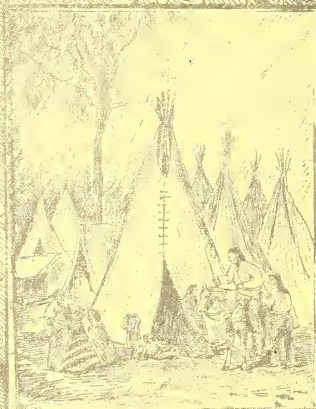
# FORT WAYNE JOURNAL



# CENTENNIAL EDITION

1795

1895



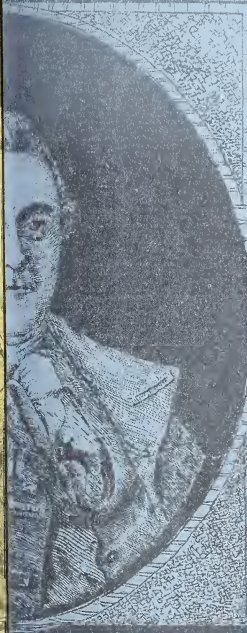
*Chas. H. ...*

# FORT WAYNE JOURNAL



# CENTENNIAL EDITION.

1895.



Wayne





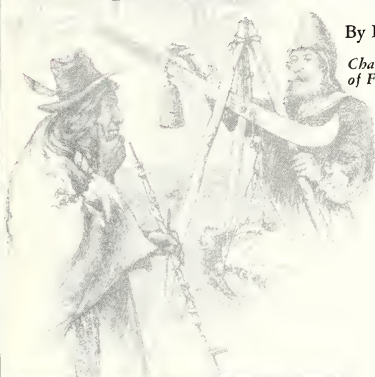


A bird's-eye view of "the happy town" which serves more than 35 million people in a radius of 300 miles.

# FORT WAYNE

By Lucille L. Zink

*Chamber of Commerce of Fort Wayne, Indiana*



Fort Wayne skyline at night. In the center is the Lincoln National Bank tower, tallest building in Indiana. Immediately to its right is the Allen County Courthouse.



Comfortable club-like upstairs lounge in the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce Building.



This unique million-dollar building is owned and operated by the Chamber, exclusively for civic purposes. More than 200 different groups meet here regularly.



Recently completed was the resurfacing of the Cathedral and the Chancery offices for the Diocese of Fort Wayne. The original site of the Cathedral was purchased for Fort Wayne's first Catholic Church in 1831 for \$100.

Fort Wayne—Indiana's Summit City—gateway to the northern Indiana lake region—is claimed by *Look* magazine to be "America's Happiest Town" where industrial supremacy goes hand in hand with education and cultural achievement and where nation-wide attention is focused on its manufactured products, its sports activities, and its Philharmonic Symphony.

A quick glance at a few of the things achieved in this city of 135,000 people during the past year will give you an insight into the character of its people and its national reputation as a solid, progressive community.

International Harvester dedicated a new six million dollar engineering laboratory . . . the ultra-modern Parkview Memorial Hospital became a reality when a public drive was oversubscribed . . . a handsome terminal building was opened at Baer Field, one of the six airports in the country capable of handling any type plane flown today . . . work was completed on the impressive "Cathedral Square," the most outstanding Catholic Church center in the midwest . . . Sears Roebuck opened a \$4 million store in the southwest section of town, representing the largest per capita investment ever made anywhere by Sears . . . the magnificent Allen County Memorial Coliseum (seating capacity 11,000) completed its first year of operation at a profit and secured the American Bowling Congress convention contract for 1955 . . . three new grade schools and one high school were opened . . . Fort Wayne sponsored its first hockey team . . . the national Lutheran Church Missouri Synod purchased ground for the construction of a six million dollar Senior College . . . two new suburban shopping centers and two branch banks were opened . . . Fort Wayne was included among the country's ten cities making the greatest business gains over the preceding year

Reprinted from *National Buyers' Guide*, monthly journal of business opportunity, 5400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 36, Calif.

... tax rates became the lowest of any second-class Indiana city. . . All in one year!

In centuries past, when rivers and lakes were the only routes of travel, the site of Fort Wayne was the only break in the continuous water route between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. Today, its geographic position has important industrial and commercial advantages because of the city's direct access to sources of raw and semi-finished materials, as well as its proximity to major markets for finished goods. Manufacturers and wholesalers operating in Fort Wayne serve more than 35 million people in a radius of 300 miles in the richest industrial and agricultural region in the United States.

There is no more inspiring story in Fort Wayne's history than its fight for the railroads in the early 1850's. A mere handful of business men, in surmounting what looked like impossible obstacles, were successful in laying the transportation foundation which still serves the city, and which started Fort Wayne's industrial growth.

Most of today's locally owned and operated businesses were started in the last half of the 19th century. The industrial development program of the 1920's, sponsored by the Greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation organized by the Chamber of Commerce, attracted branch plants of the national industrial giants, and today more than 150 manufacturing firms contribute to Fort Wayne's wide diversification of products.

Fort Wayne is the world center of the gasoline pump industry, which was founded in 1885 when S. F. Bowser invented the first self-measuring pump. The first mechanical washing machine was invented in Fort Wayne, and America's first full fashioned hosiery mill was started there when Theodore Thieme imported both the machinery and

the workers from Germany in 1891! The electric arc lamp, the arc dynamo, electrical refrigeration, and today's dispos-all units all had their beginning in Fort Wayne. Most of the world's diamond tools come from Fort Wayne as do certain highly specialized items of mining equipment. The world's largest fractional horsepower motor plant and the largest copper wire plant are located in Fort Wayne.

This midwestern city is also an important center in the television and radio fields with both Magnavox and Capehart headquartered there. Small factories integrate well with the branches of giant corporations like General Electric, Phelps Dodge, Fruehauf Trailer, and International Harvester. Since the war, Cleveland Graphite Bronze, Salisbury Axle and Aircraft Gear Divisions of the Dana Corporation, the Indiana Rod & Wire Division of Phelps Dodge, and U. S. Rubber Company have been added to Fort Wayne's industrial family.

Fort Wayne supports its own Civic Theater and boasts a beautiful new outdoor theater in one of its 39 public parks. Fort Wayne is the only city of its size with a nationally famous Philharmonic orchestra composed of local musicians, supported by public subscriptions. The Lincoln Museum, sponsored by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, contains the largest collection of authentic literature on Abraham Lincoln ever to be assembled about one man.

Fort Wayne is characterized in the most recent *Sales Management* survey as a "superior, exceptionally well-balanced city" where the average per family income is 13th highest in the United States, and the average per capita income 6th highest—where life is pleasant and relaxed—productive and purposeful.

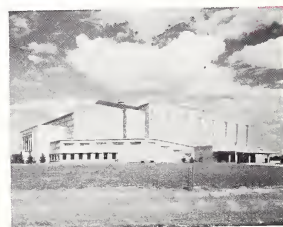


Beautifully situated on an 18-acre wooded tract is the new Parkview Memorial Hospital. This addition to Fort Wayne's hospital facilities is estimated to take care of requirements for the next 25 years.

The Fort Wayne Works of the International Harvester Company, dedicated in 1922, marked the beginning of the entire east-end industrial expansion program. Companies in this area now employ almost two-thirds of Fort Wayne's industrial workers.



All photos  
courtesy Fort Wayne  
Chamber of Commerce



Allen County Memorial Coliseum is dedicated to the men and women who gave their lives in World Wars I and II. The arena can accommodate 11,000.



*A. Lincoln*

**MEMORIAL RECORDING**

in words of the

**SUPREME COURT OF  
INDIANA**

**JUNE 20, 1865**



*When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd  
And the great star early droop'd  
in the western sky in the night,  
I mourn'd, and yet shall mourn  
with ever-returning spring.*

*—Walt Whitman*

*From Memories of President Lincoln*



With these majestic words, Walt Whitman began his lament on the death of President Lincoln . . .

There is a season when the thoughts of all men—especially poets—may turn reverently toward the great star. The season is April—"When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd." The star is Lincoln.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IND.

RESOLVED: That his example, in all stages of his life, is worthy of imitation by his countrymen.\*

After the first wave of grief had swept our nation—as well as many other parts of a world shocked by the news of Lincoln's death, one state of the Union gave official voice to its deep sorrow on the death of a president for the first time in its history in the proceedings of the Supreme Court. That state was Indiana, where the boy Lincoln had lived from the age of seven to twenty-one; where he had made his home for the first fourteen years of Indiana's statehood.

So sincere, deep, heartfelt were the words spoken on that day, barely two months after the event they memorialized, that the hurt, the loyalty of these earnest men throb in every utterance.

At the opening of the court on the morning of the 20th day of June, 1865, the preamble and resolutions prepared and adopted at a meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court, were presented by a committee, with the request that they might be spread upon the records of the court.

\*INDIANA REPORTS

BY BENJAMIN HARRISON, A.M.

VOL. XXIV

Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the  
Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of Indiana

Indianapolis: Douglass & Conner, 1866

The memorable words may be heard again in the voices of Dr. John W. Meister, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; R. Nelson Snider, principal of South Side High School; Edwin R. Thomas, attorney; Dr. Frederick A. Schminke, Professor of History, Indiana University Extension Center—all of Fort Wayne, Indiana.



This memorial program has been tape-recorded by Westinghouse Radio Station WOWO, Fort Wayne, for the Indiana Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

Tapes are available at cost on request—Bessie K. Roberts 1012 Loree St., Fort Wayne, Indiana.



COLL  
1207

# Mother George

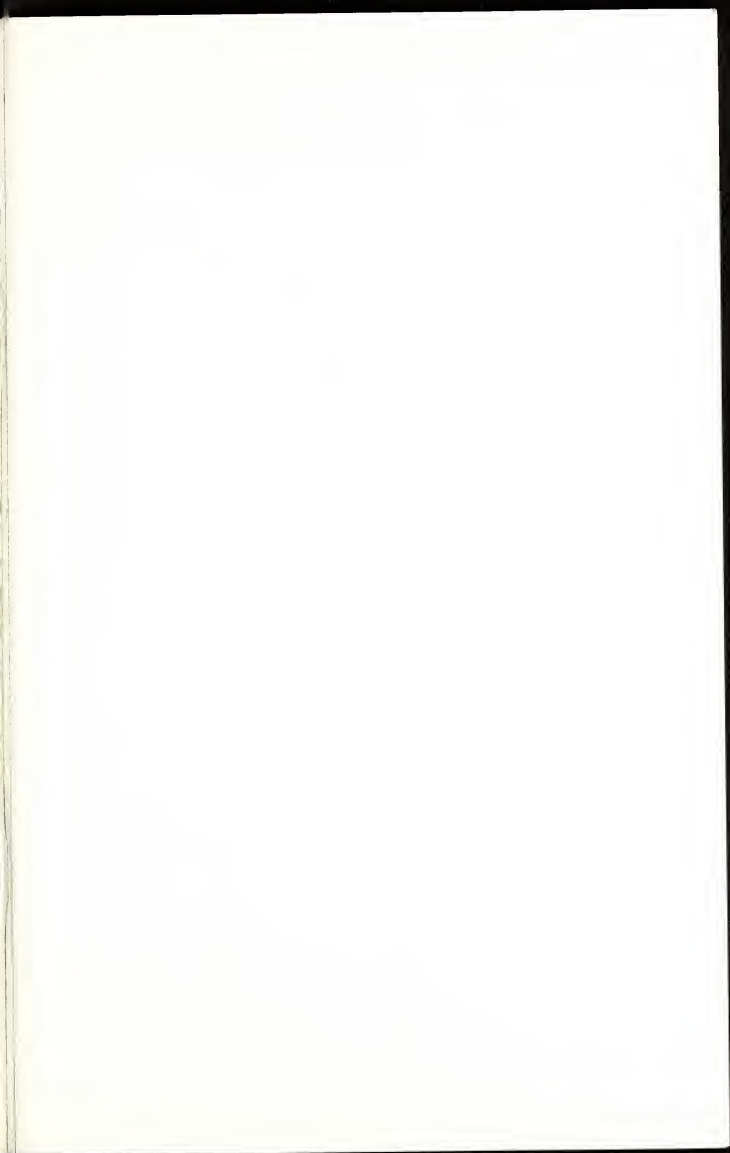
Fort Wayne's  
Angel of Mercy

BY

Hilary A. Sadler











Mrs. Eliza E. George  
1808 - 1865

# Mother George

## Fort Wayne's Angel of Mercy

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Prepared by the Staff of the \_\_\_\_\_  
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## FOREWORD

This essay on the career of Mother George, Civil War nurse, was originally published in four installments in Sunday issues of the Fort Wayne JOURNAL-GAZETTE, on November 24, December 1, 8, and 15. Mother George, as she was affectionately denominated by the soldiers who knew her, was definitely but mysteriously connected with Fort Wayne and possibly with the Sion Bass family. Mr. Hilary Sadler, the author has pursued the faint trails she has left and has assembled all available facts. The search has been long and baffling. The attainment of the meager results however is a subject for high commendation. At long last a colorful character has been rescued from obscurity; her indubitable merits both humane and patriotic have been heralded; and one more of Fort Wayne's long list of eminent men and women has been elevated to her rightful place in our hall of fame.

Mr. Sadler has worked long and with all available media. He has exhausted all known pertinent materials. Unfortunately it is likely that nothing will ever be added to the story supplied by his indefatigable researches.

The original text as published in the Fort Wayne JOURNAL-GAZETTE has been subjected to some editorial emendation in the interest of brevity; some rhetorical changes have brought the text in harmony with practices employed in other publications of this library.



Mrs. Eliza E. George, known to Indiana Civil War soldiers as Mother George, accompanied Hoosier troops through battles and skirmishes for two and a half years before falling victim to an attack of typhoid fever at Wilmington, North Carolina. She died just one month to the day after Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. Eliza George never knew of her fame. It came after her death, but it served to make her name a household word a century ago.

Mrs. George was the first and perhaps the only woman to be interred in a local cemetery with full military honors . . . a tribute which she fully deserved. She was buried at Lindenwood in the family plot of Fort Wayne's other great Civil War hero, Col. Sion S. Bass who had fallen at the Battle of Shiloh. The Sanitary Commission of Indiana erected a granite monument to her memory. Today, this weathered old shaft is the only visible marker for her grave a dozen yards away. Maps of Fort Wayne in 1874 and 1895 show that a street was named for her. Only the marker on the wall above a paint store on Broadway remains to recall her existence. "The Last Train from Atlanta," by A.A. Hoehling, published in 1958, is one of a dozen or more historical works which refers to Mother George from Fort Wayne, Indiana. Nothing else remains of the fame of this great lady. A diligent search of newspaper microfilm files, dusty old city files, and church records, revealed only one brief reference to her. The records of The First Methodist Church of Fort Wayne, then known as Berry Street Church, prove that she was a full member of



that congregation. A single line entry states that "Elizabeth George, widow, died of the Great Fever in North Carolina." The Lindenwood burial records refer to her as "George."

The epitaph on Elizabeth George's monument in Lindenwood Cemetery laconically indicates that she was born at Bridport, Vermont, October 20, 1808. A search of all clues furnished very few additional facts on her personal life. She was born Elizabeth Hamilton and later married a W. L. George.

The early Fort Wayne City Directory lists Mrs. George as residing on the north side of Berry Street between Barr and Lafayette. There were no street numbers then in suburban areas. In 1860 the census report lists:

Eliza George--Landlady, Age 42, \$400

Belle George--Housemaid, Age 21, Born New York

Jennie George--Housemaid, Age 16, Born Kentucky

All three were listed as residing at the same address, on the north side of Wilt between Fulton and Broadway. There the record ends, except that in 1861 her daughter, Belle, resided at 139 W. Washington. It was not until recent weeks that the long forgotten will of daughter Belle disclosed the fact Mrs. George had a third daughter, Eliza M.

These scanty records comprise all tangible evidence of the life of Eliza George in Fort Wayne prior to January, 1863. Then, more than 50 years of age, she applied for acceptance as a nurse with the Indiana Agent of the Sanitary Commission, a forerunner of the Army Nurse Corps.

Writing in 1866, Frank More reported in his WOMEN OF THE WAR, that

. . . sometime in January, 1863, Mr. Hanna-



The Fort Wayne street that was the site of Mrs. George's last home here, was named for her some time after the end of the conflict as this picture shows. The street, however, has long since been renamed, and only the meaningless marker on the side of this store remains as the city's only recognition of its greatest heroine.

man, the General Military agent for the State of Indiana, received a note from correspondents at Fort Wayne, recommending Mrs. E. E. George of their city as a lady well qualified to serve as a hospital nurse. A few days later, Mrs. George called on him; she tendered her services. He could not at that moment assign her to a field of labor, and she went to Chicago, hoping to find her services required by the Sanitary Commission. While there, Mr. Hannaman received advices from Memphis, informing him of a great demand there for care and treatment of those who were wounded at the first assault on the Southern defenses at Vicksburg. Hospital transports had brought the wounded to Memphis; a large number of nurses could find immediate employment there. He telegraphed at once to Mrs. George and she presented herself at the Sanitary rooms. Her age constituted a barrier to her employment; she had reached that period in life which suggests the quiet of the fireside and the comforts of home, rather than a rude, changing and wearing succession of exhausting toils and midnight vigils. This objection was suggested to her. "True," she replied, "I am old; but my health is good, and I desire to do something for those who every day expose their lives for our country. If unable to go through as much as some, I will engage never to be at all troublesome or in the way."

The opposition on technical grounds to Mrs. George collapsed. She was accepted.

With those words Eliza George, 54 years old, went to war and made nursing history. With a group of other Hoosier women, Eliza George arrived in Memphis, Tennessee, in the spring of 1863 and remained there until the fall of that year. The over-worked Army doctors and hard-pressed staff officers soon realized her value as a nurse. Her dedication



and the rising tide of battle casualties readily gained for her official permission to work in every ward in all the hospitals in Memphis. Governor Morton of Indiana sent her a special order to inquire after and care for all the sick and wounded of the Indiana regiments. She honored this request without exception to the end of her career.

Officially little is known of Eliza George. The only remaining reference to her in the files of the National Archives concerns this early period of her career. A hospital Muster Roll card dated March and April, 1863, indicates that she was attached as a nurse on those dates to the Union U.S.A. Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Frank More in his book, speaks of her indoctrination into the horrors of war,

Her excellent practical sense, and the Christian meekness of her character made her a suitable person to be invested with unusual authority, while her age and the elevation of her motives won involuntary respect and admiration from all those with whom she was connected. During the spring and summer of 1863 her labors in Memphis hospitals were unceasing. Early in the fall of that year she permitted herself a short respite, visiting her friends in Fort Wayne, but in October she returned to Memphis.

Mrs. George's compassion for the suffering of the wounded and dying, earned for her the title of "Mother." She carried the name to her grave and it alone appears in the inscription on the tombstone which she shares with a daughter in Lindenwood Cemetery.

Only two known letters from Mother George remain; portions of several others that have long since disappeared are quoted in THE SOLDIER OF

INDIANA IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION by Merrill and Company. One is datelined Memphis, Tennessee, May 18, 1863, evidently written to her two grown daughters, Belle and Jennie, living at the time in Fort Wayne. It reads in part, "My Dear Ones . . . It would make your heart ache to go through the long wards and see the pale faces, the sad and sorrowful eyes that follow your every step."

Returning from leave in Fort Wayne in October, 1863, Mother George was transferred to Corinth, Mississippi. Operations in the Western Theater now began to stabilize and to move from Vicksburg to Eastern Tennessee. She made frequent trips between Memphis and Corinth, a distance of about 80 miles. Her duties included the delivery from the Sanitary Commission of hospital supplies and comforts to the men. The wagons in which she rode with her precious supplies were often fired on by guerillas and squads of Confederate cavalry; possibility of death in the line of duty did not seem to phase her.

The only two known existing letters penned by Mother George were written during her stay here in Corinth. They were brought to light recently among the effects of Alan T. Nolan, Indianapolis attorney. William J. Nolan of Company I of the 66th Indiana Volunteers was the latter's great-grandfather. William Nolan died on November 3, 1863, at the Army hospital at Corinth, Mississippi; he was buried in the National Cemetery there. Mother George was his nurse. Although her duties did not require it, she wrote this letter to Nolan's widow:

Mrs. Nolan--Enclosed is \$10 which your husband entrusted to my care to send you; he is or was very sick when I left Corinth last Saturday but I presume you will get a letter telling you all this which was written at his request last week. It is no safer

*S* | |

*Mrs. E. George*

\_\_\_\_\_, Co. \_\_\_\_\_, Reg't \_\_\_\_\_

Appears on **Hospital Muster Roll**

of **Union U. S. A. Hospital,**

at **Memphis, Tenn.,**

for *Mar & Apr*, 186*3*

Attached to hospital:

When *Apr 28*, 186*3*

How employed *Nurse*

Last paid by Maj. \_\_\_\_\_

to \_\_\_\_\_, 186*3*

Bounty paid \$ . . . 100; due \$ . . . 100

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: *Indiana Military*  
*Agency B. I. O. Irwin*  
*S. H. S. A.*

Book mark: \_\_\_\_\_

6343) *60100*

This faded Muster Roll card is a mute reminder of Mother George's first hospital assignment at Memphis, Tenn. The card is the only remaining evidence of her service found in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.



to send money by Express now than it is by mail. Your Husband thought I should send it in a letter if you get this write me immediately direct to Mrs. E. E. George Memphis Tenn in care of Dr. Jobes Indiana Agent and I will send you more I return to Corinth tomorrow but the Dr. will forward me your letter.

My Dear Mrs. Nolan your Husband is perfectly resigned and wishes you to remember God doeth all things well he is well taken care of has a good lady nurse and I am here to procure comforts for the sick I hope he may get well but should he not he wishes you to keep the family together and not let the boys go into the Army answer immediately with much love for you in your trials I remain your friend . . . Mrs. E. E. George, Sanatary Agent for Ind.

Mrs. George had no knowledge, of course, that Mr. Nolan died the same day her letter was written. When General Sherman's Army left Corinth a few days later and moved up the Tennessee River to reinforce Grant at Chattanooga, Mother George also left. While aboard the Steamer Arizona on November 25, 1863, she wrote the second letter, directed to Gay, Mr. Nolan's oldest son. It reads:

Your letter was handed me on board the Arizona the morning I left Corinth & I hasten to reply knowing the agony of suspense. I would surely have rendered all the assistance in my power had I remained at Corinth as it is can only give you a more minute ac't of the last days and wishes of your Dear Father. I did not go to Corinth until the last week of Your Father's pilgrimage found him very sick and desirous of conversing of home and the things that pertain to the Spirit-Land Said he had served his country faithfully & laid down his life in a just and good cause & if the Lord Jesus called for him he was

ready and willing to go. He wished your Mother to keep the children together and teach them to love their God and the Country their Father had given his life to save. He repeated the words "to save for madam, it will be saved."

And I believed him too. He was not suffering much, but was wasted very much in flesh. He rec'd every attention after we went to the hospital and appeared to think if we had come sooner he would have lived. There was no female nurses there until I went and took 3 ladies & a good supply of Sanatary Stores & if there is a man in America opposed to Lady Nurses let him be sick in hospital left to the tender mercies of male nurses & they half sick at that & I think his prejudices will be removed. A woman that is what God made her & intended that should be will be a lady in hospital & everywhere else. I was not with your Father when his Spirit took its flight having been sent back to Memphis to get supplies for the hospital he fell asleep the night after I left, I do not know that he had any keepsake he gave me his money to send I enclosed 10 dol. to your Mother as he directed & will send 10 more from Cairo.

I was on the Arizona when I received your letter but I showed it to the Doct. in charge and the Gen. Ward Master requesting as a favour to myself they would render every assistance in their power should you send for the Body which they promised. I am on my way to Chatinoga to help establish a Hospital posibly I may be at Evansville if I do and stop long enough I will surely find your Mother. My Young Friend I may never see your face but I honour and respect you for the kind filial and affectionate manner you speak of your Father. May God bles you Make you an honour to your Country & your Name & in a coming day give you a seat at his right hand. The boat rocks so I can hardly write, what you can not

read you must gues with Respect I remain . . . Your  
Well Wisher, Mrs. E. E. George . . . He often spoke  
of your Mother & remembered his children with all of  
a Father's love.

A final request of Soldier Nolan was passed along to his widow, but it is noticeably missing in Mother George's touching letter to his son. Her fierce pride in her work was exceeded only by her love for her country. It would never permit her to suggest to young Gay Nolan that his Father desired him never to enter the Army.

While Mother George thought she was enroute to Chattanooga with Sherman's troops late in 1863, she was sidetracked at Pulaski, Tennessee, some 70 miles south of Nashville. With the assistance of Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke, both well-known Civil War nurses, she opened a military hospital at Pulaski and remained there several months. During this period she made several trips to Indiana, not to visit, but to collect needed hospital supplies and to transport them to Pulaski. She did her best to distribute promptly the stores of drugs, clothing and food when they arrived. Her boys believed they could count on her even when the military was bogged down in red tape.

Her success in slicing through military tape is testified to in this glowing tribute written by the doctor in charge of the Pulaski hospital and printed in the May 27, 1864, issue of the Fort Wayne DAILY GAZETTE.

Pulaski, Tenn.  
April 12, 1864

To The Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society  
Fort Wayne, Ind.



I am happy for the opportunity of bearing testimony inBehalf of the valuable services of your faithful and efficient agent, Mrs. E. E. George.

It was my fortune tohave charge of the Pulaski General Hospital in its infancy. During several weeks of this time more than a hundred brave men prostrated by disease and wounds were without change of beds or bed clothes in which deplorable condition several died. But for the appearance of Mrs. George and her sanitary stores, I know not how long this distress must have continued. Stores that shehad guarded through an entire week (God bless her brave motherly heart) of inclement December weather during their tedious passage from Nashville, but I do know that her arrival wrought a Christian miracle--that scores of languishing soldiers were suddenly purified and clad in garments of sufficient elegance and great comfort.

Furthermore I know that her Sanitary delicacies for the sick man's palate have proved of great benefit and those who were laboring under extreme physical prostration have had at times only Mrs. George to look to for such stimulants as were necessary to hold soul and body together.

Now, while I acknowledge the valuable and timely relief from your worthy agent I am not unmindful of the labors and generous contributions from the devoted and patriotic ladies of chivalrous Indiana and more especially of such of them as compose the human society I have now the pleasure to address, and whose humble servant I have the honor to be.

Wm. Flearry  
Surgeon 12th Illinois

In June of 1864 Mother George was on the move again. A letter written to her friends in Fort Wayne

appeared in the June 10, 1864, issue of the DAILY GAZETTE. Her vivid word picture of the horrors of war displays not only the compassion that made her one of this country's great heroines, but also illustrates the fact that she was a better than average war correspondent.

Chattanooga,  
June 1, 1864

Ed. Gazette I left Huntsville, Alabama on the 8th of May, about 12 o'clock at night-dark as dark nights can be. Within three miles of Stevenson we were fired into by the guerrillas and our engineer badly wounded . . . Fortunately we had two engineer on the train proceeded with safety to this place. I stopped at the room of the US Commission where I received every attention in their power to render.

Mr. Turner, our agent here procured an ambulance and Col. Taylor of Ohio was my escort to the hospital. I found want existing everywhere--want that could be alleviated by proper attention.

On Monday morning at 7 o'clock in company with Mrs. Horner and our state agent I started in the hospital train for Kingston, Georgia after a load of wounded. Kingston is some 75 or 80 miles from this place.

We arrived in time to witness one of the saddest sights I ever witnessed. An ambulance train brought in 1200 wounded men. A large number were slightly wounded or at least in hands and feet, some with two fingers carried away, some through the hand, etc. There were 75 with amputated legs and arms some wounded in the head, in feet, in every form and manner. They were of the 20th Corps., Hooker's division, in which was the 27th, 33rd, 85th and 70th regiment. They all suffered there full share.

Col. McDougal, of the 133rd New York Inft., lost his right leg and though suffering intensely, was enthusiastic for his country, and only regretted that he could do no more. A Captain Bigelow of the 19th Michigan, died in the cars on the way down and three more in a dying condition.

The report from the front was both armies had fought hard all day. (30th) with out any particular advantage on either side, the rebels falling back within their breast works at night.

The rebels shelled our hospital at Dallas and wounded many the second time.

I leave tomorrow for Kingston and shall remain there until it ceases to be a stopping place for our wounded. I never more heartily blessed the Sanitary Commission than I did last Monday night. Mr. Merrit, our Relief Agent was here, and he not only did honor humanity's cause but to the state he represents. There is room for men like him. He is going to open a room at Kingston.

Every foot of country here shows it is the theater of war. I am sitting in sight of Look Out Mountain and wondering how our people ever scaled its summit, and for ages to come it will be a wonder.

The 44th is here doing provost duty. Col. Aldredge, who has just left the office, reports his men healthy and in good condition. The Col. is looking well.

The rebels owe us a spite and like to express it whenever they dare. They put a torpedo on the railroad track between Huntsville and Stevenson the other night, which was accidentally exploded by an old horse roaming around.

The hour has expired, and wishing to be remembered to all my friends, I remain yours truly,

Mrs. E. E. George

With Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke, she shared the hardships of Sherman's 15th Corps as they moved into Georgia and fought Joe Johnston's stubbornly dogged Confederates across the bloody miles to Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain and finally before the portals of Atlanta.

Through the entire North Georgia Campaign she worked in the field . . . sometimes at the front, often at night as well as all day. She tended the wounded after the battles, bandaging their wounds and giving them water to ease their parched throats. She frequently worked to the extent of her endurance; wrapped in a rough Army blanket she would fall asleep under a tree or a wagon only to be awakened in a few hours by the pitiful moans of the suffering men around her. Excerpts from two notes written at Marietta, Georgia, shortly after the battle of Kennesaw Mountain tell of the wearing effects of this cruel day and night pace:

Our soldiers are becoming exhausted physically, but their spirit is stronger and more defiant than ever. I am perfectly astonished to hear them talk, even while they are writhing with the pain of crushed and amputated limbs.

A letter, to her daughters in Fort Wayne, dealt with her deep spiritual concern for her home, herself and her country. She said in part:

Strive above all petty considerations to make your home happy, to make it what it should be, a holy, happy place. I want you should kneel down together every night and pray for your absent mother and your suffering country.

The latter two notes, quoted in a publication



dated 1869, undoubtedly were polished with liberal applications of literary liberty. The grammar, the punctuation and the spelling differ considerably from the original notes written to the Nolan family.

As Joe Johnston continued his defensive maneuvering before Sherman's onrushing troops, he retired into the protective confines of Atlanta. There a dissatisfied Confederate high command relieved him and substituted the reckless old war horse, John Bell Hood. After a prolonged siege, Atlanta fell. Mother George now became connected with the 15th Corps Hospital. When this Corps marched on Jonesboro, south of Atlanta, Mother George at the earnest request of the men themselves, became the only woman to accompany them.

Just four days before the decisive Battle of Jonesboro, Mother George penned her last dispatch to the readers of the DAILY GAZETTE. In this letter she mentions several Fort Wayne soldiers and proves to be a master of understatement as she describes her feelings as a shell exploded within seven yards of where she had been standing but moments before.

U.S. Sanitary Commission  
Hospital 4th Division,  
15th Army Corps,  
Near Atlanta, Aug. 25th, 1864

Ed. Gazette I want to give you a little idea of where I am and what I am doing ere I leave this beautiful spot, which might be termed a sylvan retreat were it not for the cries of distress and the moans of the dying which hourly assail my ears. I am within two miles of Atlanta, have seen the city a number of times from a hill a short distance from Camp. The hill, so densely shaded with forest trees, that we cannot be seen, otherwise we might be shelled out, as it

is within range of their lead messengers. Upon our right is the Hospital of the 1st and 2nd divisions, a little to our left is the hospitals of the 16th and 17th Army Corps, and altogether we make a very respectable little city--like all other cities, we have our resting place for the dead; attached to each division is a spot of ground (rudely enclosed) where sleep those noble, brave, heroic men that have battled for the right and given their lives to save their country from being made a second Mexico. A board with the same rank and regiment marks each grave, and though the thunder of cannon is hourly sounding in our ears, it will disturb their slumbers no more. We have but 22 in our hospital today, not including surgeons and attendants. We have sent our sick and wounded to Marietta, preparatory to a move. I have a tent very well filled with Sanitaries; it is something of a novelty, being the first and only thing of the kind thus far in the front and elicits much praise for Ind. But I am not indebted to Indiana alone for my goods; the Christian, United States and Western Commissions each have supplied me liberally, and will continue to while I continue to give good satisfaction of a distributor. I have been very fortunate in securing the confidence of the other Commissions. It enables me to distribute more generously and my heart fairly dances with joy when I get an opportunity to send anything to the men lying in the rifle pits. My tent is far famed and receives as many customers as a fancy store and I hope my friends at home will aid in keeping up my stock of goods.

August 26--I shall finish this letter and send it if it is in two pieces. Yesterday I layed aside my letter to attend to supper. The order came to move; we ate our supper and in 30 minutes were loaded up and drove out of the lines, drove about 2 miles. Some of the men complained of Dr. Kates' selection of

ground. It was on a hill directly opposite, and in range of a rebel battery. The men were ordered to take the horses from the ambulances, but not unharness them. I made my bed in the ambulance, and slept finely--soon after daylight there came a shell and exploded within 30 yards of us--those who knew the danger, expressed more fear than I did. Soon came another about 10 yards nearer. Our division started without orders, and within 10 minutes after we left, came another one that exploded within 7 yards of where we stood; we were standing in the advance line. Had we remained there much longer we might have been hurt, or badly scared at least. We are now in a beautiful place awaiting orders, have not unloaded or pitched a tent. I am sitting in the ambulance writing; have just eaten my dinner, am suffering more from a heated atmosphere today than any other day this summer.

If the rebels do not conclude to quietly evacuate Atlanta today or tonight we may possibly take a little trip South. Should we get along well, so that my services could be dispensed with, don't you think it would be a good idea for me to attend the Fair? Dr. Moore tells me that if I get this letter mailed for many days I shall be indebted to some carrier for it. We have cut loose from all communication North, and it may be days, or weeks before we will again be within reach of postal communications. If I am taken prisoner I must abide my time. The little good I have enabled to do today, has more than paid me for the risk. Major Baldwin, Captain Nelson, George A. Crow and Captain Farran were to see me yesterday. The men are all well but wearied. This has been a long, hard campaign, and our troops are all wearied physically, but the spirit is strong, the convictions of right and duty as firm as ever. If the defenders of our flag and national honor were not classed with

felons and denied the right of citizenship our pending elections would be all right.

August 29--It would be contraband to tell you where I am, but I am in the midst of war 30 miles from a place of acknowledged safety. It will doubtless be many days ere I can hear from home again. We are where there are but two ways to settle the question, success in battle or a foot race. Our troops have thus far been successful in all they have undertaken. I humbly pray the God of Hosts they may continue to be--military men pronounce this one of the greatest movements of the day. I am pained to learn the state of things at home and Indianapolis. Is it possible that our country is to be bartered cheaper than Esau sold his birthright? I have a chance to send this to headquarters and must close. My health is good.

Mrs. E. E. George

The Indianapolis NEWS of February 6, 1901, relates two stories about Mother George that are typical of her devotion to duty and great feeling for the men whom she tended. The NEWS relates:

On one occasion she sat for 20 hours holding a wounded soldier in her arms and applying ice to stop the flow of blood from a wound. There was nobody to relieve her, but once or twice when relief was made available, the soldier begged so hard for her to stay that she forgot her own weariness and applied the ice again.

On another occasion when the shells were falling in and around the hospital tent, she lifted the wounded, one after another and carried them in her arms to a place of greater safety.





This weathered granite shaft was erected to the memory of Mother George and her service to humanity by the Indiana Sanitary Commission in 1865. It stands in a triangular plot across the road from her virtually unmarked grave in Lindenwood.

In spite of her tenderness with the men, she could really get tough with the brass when the treatment of "her boys" was at stake. The Indianapolis NEWS reports,

On still another occasion, she found a soldier suffering intense torture because the surgeon, in dressing his wound, had drawn the ligatures too tight. She went in search of the surgeon and found him asleep. Awakening him, she told the story of the ligatures and the suffering soldier. He refused to loosen them and turned over to go to sleep again. This fired Mrs. George, and she denounced him for his heartlessness and declared she would take it on herself to change the bandages. He told her that if she did he would have her turned away from the hospital. She defied him and loosened the bandages and the soldier soon fell into a peaceful sleep.

The next morning there was open war between her and the surgeon, but she so strongly appealed to the Medical Director that the surgeon was dismissed and ordered out of camp.

In the fall of 1864 Sherman's army returned from Jonesboro to Atlanta. After burning Atlanta he began his march to Savannah and the sea on November 15. Mother George, in need of a brief period of rest, then took leave of the victory-flushed troops and returned to Fort Wayne. The tempting comforts of home did not long contain her, however; she soon returned to the fatigue and hardships of army life at Nashville, Tennessee. Arriving here, enroute to rejoin her old comrades at Atlanta, she found that Sherman's Corps had resumed their march through Georgia. As Sherman's forces abandoned their supply line and began to live off the land, communications with his headquarters had been severed. Mother

George therefore spent the winter of 1864-65 at Nashville. During the siege of that city by General J. B. Hood, the defeated Confederate general from Atlanta, Mother George and two other ladies opened a Hospital. They tended those who were wounded not only during the siege, but also from the subsequent battle that saw the rout of the Confederate army which fled across the Tennessee River.

Eliza George then composed the last letter that research has been able to disclose. Dated Nashville, Tennessee, December 8, 1864, it read:

The wind is whistling round the house, the cannon booming in the distance and my heart is aching for the houseless, homeless, destitute women whose husbands are in the Union Army, fighting for their country's life. Oh, my children, turn your thoughts away from every vain and superficial wish, that you may have at least a mite to give to the needy. Suffering is no name to apply to the many I see destitute of home and place to lay their head. You know how like a cool draught of water to a thirsty soul, is a letter to me from home; and you know I would write if I could, but my time is not my own.

When the report reached her that Sherman was in Savannah, Mother George became eager to return to the troops. She reported to the agent of the Sanitary Commission at Indianapolis. Thereafter she returned to Fort Wayne for a few days to await a new assignment. She now learned that Agents of the Indiana Sanitary Commission were about to leave New York City for Savannah; she departed immediately to join them. By an oversight, however, transportation and a pass were not provided for Mother George and the other agents sailed without her.

Without a pass it was impossible to procure

transportation or to pierce the Confederate lines. Eliza George went to Washington, D. C. hoping to get a pass. While waiting for the War Department to fumble through the red tape and make out her papers, she called on Dorothy Dix, Civilian figurehead of the yet unorganized Army Nurse Corps. Mrs. Dix urged Mother George to go to Wilmington, North Carolina, where nursing help was desperately needed. Wilmington had just fallen before Union forces; civilian and military suffering was intense.

The troops from her own Hoosier state were always her prime concern. She feared that with Mrs. Dix, she would lose her identity as a representative of Indiana. Therefore she hesitated to accept the new assignment, but not for long. The authorities granted the elderly Hoosier's condition that she be allowed to devote herself especially to such Indiana volunteers as she might find at Wilmington. Simultaneously with Mother George's arrival at Wilmington, 11,000 Union prisoners were transferred thither from the stockade at Salisbury. Their condition was deplorable. "Two thousand of them had not a whole garment upon their bodies; 200 had lost their feet by frost." Mother George now devoted herself completely to these sufferers.

Mother George literally worked herself to death to provide some degree of comfort for these liberated P.O.W.'s. Through long daylight hours she supervised the manufacture of clothing. At night she nursed the sufferers in the long rows of hospital tents. Such exertions would exact their toll in a hurry, even in a much younger person. For more than 2 years she had taken only brief periods of rest. She had little resistance to ward off an attack of the typhoid fever which raged among the troops she was tending. Suddenly her system gave way. The Indiana Sanitary Commission, on receiving the news, immediately



sent Dr. William H. Wishard to her relief. For a brief period she improved and preparations were made to return her to Fort Wayne. She died, however, before these preparations could be completed, on May 9, 1865. Her remains were returned to Fort Wayne and on May 16, 1865, interred with military honors in Lindenwood Cemetery.

On December 30 of the same year, the Lindenwood Board on the petition of Sol D. Bayless granted permission for the Indiana Sanitary Commission and the Ladies Aid Society of Fort Wayne to erect a monument to Mrs. E. E. George on their grounds. The inscription on the granite shaft which still stands today reads:

Mrs. Eliza E. George  
Born Oct. 20, 1808 at  
Bridport, Vt. Died at  
Wilmington, N. C.  
May 9, 1865

. . . after faithfully aiding with her friendly hands and cheering with her Christian voice the sick and wounded of our Army on the march, battlefields and in the hospitals over 3 years, the heroine fell at her post, honored and loved by all that knew her.

Mother George stands in the first rank in the long list of persons eminent in Fort Wayne's long history. Her career of service to her country is a matter of record, but the half century of her life prior to that time is shrouded in mystery.

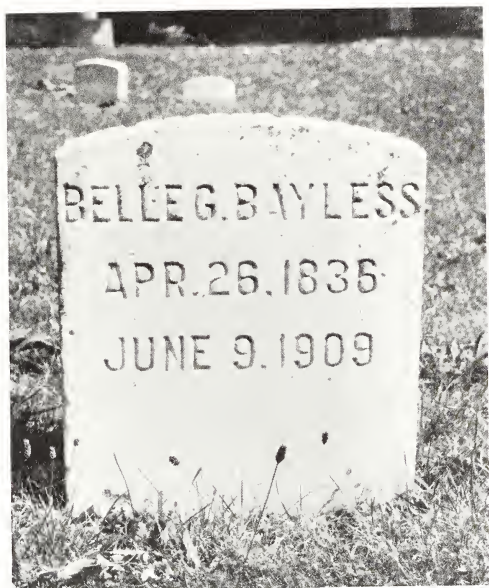
At the time of her death, Mother George was a patriotic, devout widow, the loving mother of three grown daughters. From the facts available today, the

story all but ends here.

Mrs. George was interred in Lindenwood Cemetery in the Sion Bass family plot as are two of her daughters. The only marker today for Mother George's last resting place is the Sanitary Commission Monument across the road. In 1909 her daughter, Belle, who had married into the Bayless family, died, was cremated and her ashes interred in her mother's grave. The marker now reads Belle G. Bayless, but if you look closely at the top of it, you can just make out the inscription, "Our Mother George."

Next to that joint grave is that of Mary Hamilton who died in 1856, but more important to this story is the fact that she was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1783, just a few miles from Mrs. George's birthplace in Bridport.

It was the will and death certificate of Belle Bayless, discovered recently in the St. Joseph, Michigan County Courthouse that has shed the most light on the mysterious private life of Eliza George. It settled for all time the reason why Mrs. George and two of her daughters were buried in the Sion Bass family plot, by revealing the existence of a third daughter, Eliza M., who married Colonel Bass. Mrs. Bass (ne George) was born April 18, 1834, in New York. Although the actual marriage record could not be located, there seems to be no doubt that it was she and not Eliza Bayless, as was long believed, that was the wife of Colonel Bass when he left to give his life in the War Between the States. According to faint old records located at the Trinity Episcopal Church, the Widow Bass remarried, this time to W. W. Burritt, on May 26, 1868, six years after Colonel Bass was mortally wounded at Shiloh. The ceremony was performed in the Bass parlour at 9 p.m. on that date by the Rev. Joseph S. Lange, the inscription reads.



This stone, located in the Lindenwood plot of her famous son-in-law, Sion Bass, is the only marker for the final resting place of Mother George. Only a search of the cemetery records disclosed the fact the ashes of Belle Bayless had been interred in her mother's (Mrs. George) grave. Careful examination of the top of this stone discloses the weathered words, "Our Mother George." A century later, these barely visible words, still bring a thrill to the hearts of the very few who know the legend of Fort Wayne's greatest heroine.

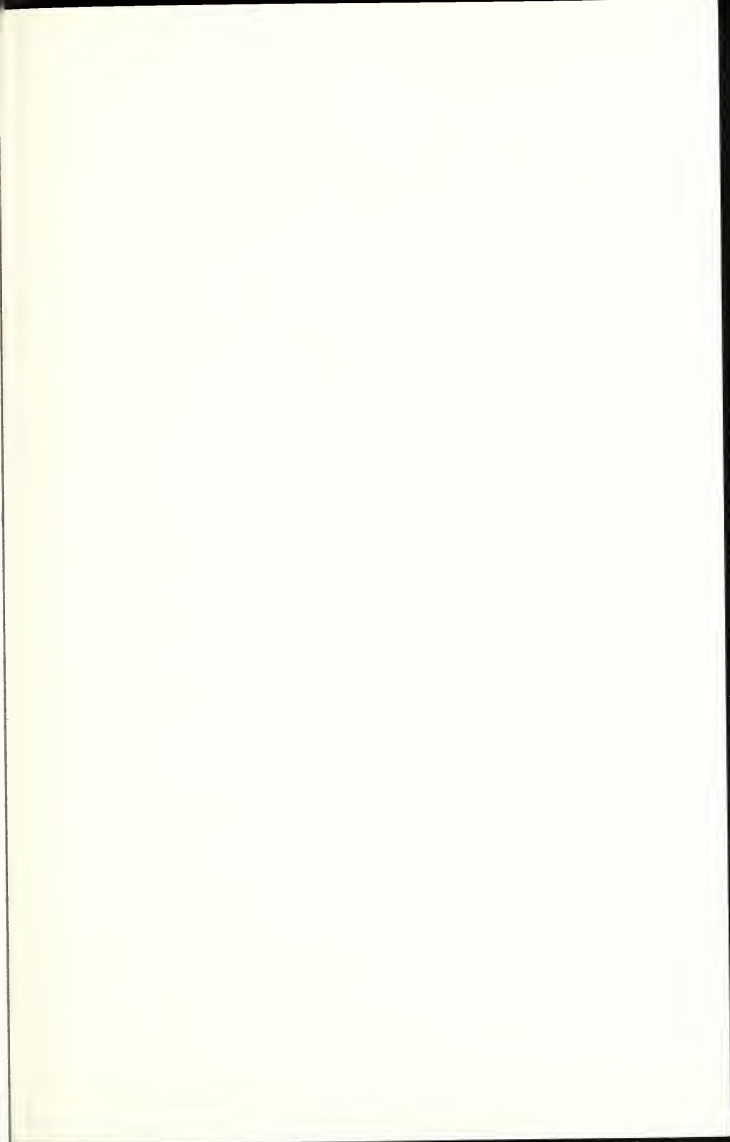
History fails to record the fate of Mr. Burritt, but Eliza M. Bass, as her death certificate reads, died February 13, 1914, in Sioux City, Iowa, where she had been living with a daughter, Mrs. Georgia Black.

What strange twist of fate held the George sisters together even after their marriage will probably never be known. It is a fact, however, that sometime after the end of the Civil War, each of them left Fort Wayne. Mrs. Belle Bayless, Mrs. Jane (Jennie) M. Jones and Mrs. Eliza M. Bass in September of 1906 were all living in Benton Harbor, Mich.

The private life of Fort Wayne's great Civil War heroine will remain forever a mystery, but the scanty facts that are available might lead to a conclusion like this: (1) That Mary Hamilton was the mother of Eliza George. (2) That Eliza and W. L. George married in the east, moving to New York State and eventually to Kentucky. (3) That Mary Hamilton, Eliza George and her three daughters came to Fort Wayne prior to 1856 and that Mary was nursemaid or "Nanny" to the growing young Sion Bass family. (4) That on the death of Mary Hamilton, Eliza took over the job, holding it until her departure for the war exactly one year after the death of Sion Bass. Beyond these conclusions, the facts are too sketchy even for conjecture.

Perhaps some day, the true story of the entire life of Eliza George, Fort Wayne's greatest heroine, will be known.







# FORT WAYNE · INDIANA

## IN BRIEF. . . .

Fort Wayne, Indiana -- born in 1794 after more than 100 years of strife between the Indians, French and British to control the vital transportation spot "where three rivers meet"... weaned on the flamboyant canal era days and the coming of the railroads in the mid-1800's... tested in the early waves of midwestern industrialization... and matured into today's thriving, well balanced, metropolitan hub of our great north central America. . . .

Fort Wayne's economic strength is centered in the giant electronics, automotive and related industries... advanced engineering and governmental research... insurance... superior utility and financial institutions... and in the city's importance as a major wholesale and distribution center. . . .

Fort Wayne's ideal location and excellent transportation facilities give manufacturers and wholesalers access to 30 million people within a 300 mile radius, in the richest agricultural and industrial region in the country, and makes Fort Wayne the shopping center of northeastern Indiana.

Fort Wayne is proud of its rich historical lore... its excellent business climate... its lack of labor and racial excesses... its superior public and parochial secondary school system and institutions of higher learning... its extensive downtown redevelopment program... its exquisite park developments and recreational facilities... its high level of earnings... its number of home owners and its number of churches... its "big city" Fine Arts Foundation... its Komet Hockey team... its Allen County Memorial Coliseum... its nationally acclaimed eating places, and its outstanding Chamber of Commerce building.



FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION,  
contact the Chamber of Commerce, 826  
Ewing Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802.  
Phone: Area Code 219-742-0135.



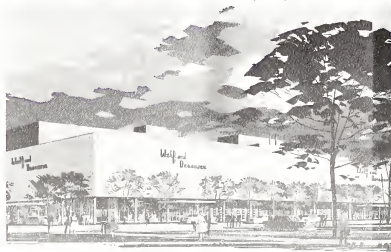
Aerial View of Fort Wayne



Major General Anthony Wayne Memorial



International Harvester Company



Wolf and Dessauer - Downtown

## THIS IS FORT WAYNE

Fort Wayne is one of the midwest's most progressive cities. Located in the heart of the great north-central United States... its industrial supremacy goes hand-in-hand with its educational and cultural achievements. Its 180,000 citizens enjoy a considerably higher family income than for Indiana or for the United States. Termed a "superior, exceptionally well-balanced city" by SALES MANAGEMENT, 70% of its people own their own homes and support 190 churches of all denominations. Fort Wayne's population is 90% native-born white, 3% foreign-born white and 7% colored.

## HISTORY

Rich in historical lore, dating back to early Indian times and the days of Johnnie Applesseed, the site of Fort Wayne was an important center of early American life before the coming of the white man. Finally captured by General Anthony Wayne for the United States after the Revolutionary War, the city named in his honor had its beginning in the "fort" established October 22, 1794. It was incorporated as a town in 1829 and a city in 1840. The coming of the railroads in the late 1800's started the first industrial impetus and today Fort Wayne is Indiana's third largest city.

## INDUSTRY

Manufacturing is the principal source of income in the Fort Wayne metropolitan area. A highly diversified industrial base contributes much to the stability of Fort Wayne's economy. Major industrial giants in the automotive, electronic and related fields dominate the employment scene and integrate well with the more than 230 small industries employing less than 25 people. Years ago, the mechanical washing machine and gasoline pump were invented here, as were the major component parts of the electrical refrigeration and TV industries. Today, most of the world's diamond tools and highly specialized mining equipment are from Fort Wayne.

## DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Fort Wayne's ideal location and transportation facilities make it the focal point of a 15-county trading area. In recent years, its position has been greatly strengthened as an important wholesale and distribution center, in the fields of advanced engineering and government research and as a major insurance center. The city has excellent banking, retail and service facilities, including 20 shopping centers and a fine new multi-million dollar downtown department store. Presently under construction is a giant 590,000 sq. ft. Glenbrook Shopping Center at the north edge of the city.



## UTILITIES -- COMMUNICATIONS

In a recent Economic Climate survey, Fort Wayne's utility services were rated "excellent" and millions of dollars are being spent currently on expansion programs to assure future adequacy. In addition to the privately-owned and operated gas, electric and telephone companies, a municipally-owned City Utilities provides electric residential service and maintains the water works and sewage disposal facilities. Garbage and trash collections are made regularly... Communication media is highly competitive with three TV, four radio, two FM stations and two daily newspapers serving the area.



Three Rivers Filtration Plant

## TRANSPORTATION

Fort Wayne's transportation is good with two airlines, five motor coach lines, three railroads, 20 contract carriers and 64 common carriers serving the community. Local bus service is provided by a privately-owned company. Four national, five state, and Interstate Highway 69 comprise the vast system of highways in Fort Wayne. Baer Field is one of the few airports in the country capable of handling any type plane manufactured today. Current negotiations are under way with the CAB for additional needed local feeder line air service to nearby communities.



Interstate 69 & U.S. 27 Interchange

## EDUCATION

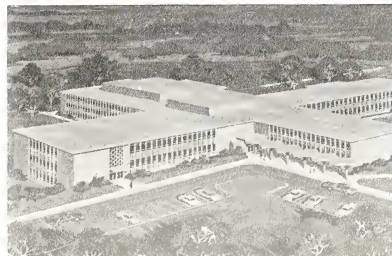
Fort Wayne is justly proud of its education system. The public-operated secondary schools are set up on a 6-3-3 basis and include kindergarten, classes for retarded children, and special vocational training programs. A recently approved 5-year building program assures meeting tomorrow's needs adequately. Teachers' salaries are among the highest in the state. Almost 1/3 of the secondary school-age children attend an equally fine parochial school system maintained by Catholic and Lutheran church organizations, to offer one of the finest total educational systems in the country.



Weisser Park Junior High School

## HIGHER LEARNING

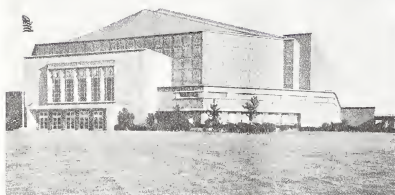
The Indiana-Purdue regional campus opened in 1964 is expected to accommodate an estimated 7,500 students in the near future, and to offer full four-year graduate courses of study. Concordia Senior College, Indiana Institute of Technology, St. Francis College, the Fort Wayne Bible College and the Fort Wayne Art School are all accredited and have shown tremendous increases in enrollment and expansion of curriculum in recent years. In addition, there are a number of commercial, technical, trade and vocational schools with comprehensive training programs in specialized fields.



Indiana - Purdue Regional Campus



Home of the Lincoln Museum



Allen County Memorial Coliseum



Proposed City - County Building



Chamber of Commerce Building

## CULTURE

The Fine Arts Foundation includes a Philharmonic Orchestra, Festival Music Theater, Civic Theater, Ballet Company, Community Concert series, Art School and Historical Society, all of which have national reputations for excellence. A multi-million dollar Fine Arts Center is planned for downtown... The Lincoln Museum sponsored by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, contains the largest collection of Lincoln literature in existence today... Fort Wayne has the largest public library in the State, and a \$3 million main library building is under construction.

## RECREATION

Abundant recreation facilities are enhanced by proximity to 200 lakes within a 50-mile radius of Fort Wayne... Public parks and playgrounds cover more than 1400 acres and are noted for exquisite garden developments, a new children's zoo and museum of natural history. The Memorial Coliseum seats more than 10,000 for spectator sports and theatrical road productions... Fort Wayne is home of the Komet Hockey team and hosts a celebrities' golf tournament. Amateur baseball for all ages and high school basketball flourish. Boxing, bowling, wrestling and all types of automobile racing are held regularly...

## DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT

An extensive program for downtown redevelopment is under way, both through public and private funds. The Redevelopment Commission is acquiring ground for the City-County Building... a beautiful high-rise apartment building is under construction... a multi-million dollar Fine Arts Center is planned and fund raising is progressing... contracts have been signed for a 26-story bank building... a new main library is scheduled for completion in another year... a second major bank building project will encompass a half block in the heart of the city... and two major hotel chains are planning downtown facilities...

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

This beautiful, three-story building owned by the Chamber of Commerce is unique in that it is owned and operated exclusively for civic purposes, and is the focal point for all community and civic projects. A complete remodeling program completed in 1965 brings to the business community the most modern restaurant and meeting room facilities, and a spacious auditorium especially well-suited for dinner meetings and dances. The third floor houses the Fort Wayne Woman's Club and the Taxpayers Research Association. City Directory and business reference libraries are maintained.

## FORT WAYNE, INDIANA -- 1966

Employment: 113,800 (May 1, 1966) - 42,800 in industry - 1.7% unemployed

	<u>Fort Wayne</u>	<u>Allen County</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Population:</u>	1950 - 113,607	1950 - 155,084	
	1960 - 161,776	1960 - 232,192	
	1966 - 174,400	1966 - 259,800	SALES
<u>Number of Households:</u>	54,000	78,500	MANAGEMENT
<u>Per Capita Income:</u>	\$2,599	\$2,500	June
<u>Per Family Income:</u>	\$8,394	\$8,490	1965

### TAXES

Assessed Valuation: \$307,345,810 (1965 payable in 1966)  
Property Tax: \$7.98 per \$100 of assessed valuation (1965 payable in 1966).  
Valuations figured at 1/3 actual market value. Household goods is exempt from property tax.  
Sales and Use Tax: 2% on all tangible personal property except prescription drugs.  
2% on all person deduction on gross income tax to compensate for estimated sales tax on food.  
Adjusted Gross Income: 2% - \$1,000 annual exemption for taxpayer, plus \$500 for each dependent.  
Cost of doing business deductible except for state and local taxes.  
\$6.00 per person credit against sales tax.  
Intangibles Tax: 5¢ on each \$20.00 of actual value or fraction thereof. Reported at the same time as adjusted gross income tax.  
Excise Taxes: Cigarettes - 6¢ per package. Gasoline - 6¢ per gallon.  
Automobile License - \$12.00

### LABOR

Minimum Wage: State law provides for \$1.00 per hour minimum, no overtime provisions.  
Unemployment Compensation: Weekly payments of 4% of highest quarterly earnings in base period.  
Maximum of \$40.00 per week for individuals, \$43.00 for head of household with non-working spouse. Maximum duration - 26 weeks.  
No dependent benefits.  
Workmen's Compensation: Maximum weekly benefit - \$45.00; total maximum \$20,000.

### EDUCATION

Public Schools: 55, including 6 senior and 11 junior high schools; 1,491 teachers; 36,739 enrollment.  
Parochial Schools: 20 Catholic, including 3 senior high schools; 327 teachers; 11,542 enrollment. 17 Lutheran, including 1 senior high school; 171 teachers; 4,511 enrollment.  
Colleges: Concordia Senior; Fort Wayne Art School; Fort Wayne Bible College; Indiana Institute of Technology; Indiana-Purdue Regional Campus; and St. Francis.

### TRANSPORTATION

Airlines: Delta (north-south) and United (east-west).  
1965 - Passengers In: 88,723 Out: 87,394  
Mail In (lbs.) 337,547 Out: 435,926  
Express In (lbs.) 809,720 Out: 1,818,282  
Air Freight In (lbs.) 1,813,501 Out: 3,104,830  
Railroads: Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Western, New York Central  
1965 Carloadings - Outbound 24,501 Inbound 39,101  
Highways: U.S. 24, 27, 30, 33. State 1, 3, 14, 37, 427. Interstate #69.  
Streets: 555.48 miles of roadways within corporate limits - 434.52 miles paved.  
Inter-City Bus: ABC Coach, Greyhound, Indiana Motor Bus, Indiana Railroad, Short Way Lines, Trailways.  
Intra-City Bus: Bus service to all points within the city is provided by privately owned Fort Wayne Transit, Inc. There is no Sunday or holiday service.  
Motor Carriers: Fort Wayne is serviced by 69 motor carriers, 55 of which have terminals in Fort Wayne.

## UTILITIES

<u>Electricity:</u>	Furnished by Indiana & Michigan Electric Company and city-owned City Utilities. KW hours consumed by industry 1965 - 462,322,258.
<u>Gas:</u>	Industrial gas consumption for 1965 - 3,395,565,900 cubic feet. 46,712 meters in operation.
<u>Water:</u>	Capacity per day - 24,820,000 gallons. 9,059,480,000 gallons used in 1965. 51,319 meters in operation.
<u>Telephone:</u>	Furnished by General Telephone Company of Indiana. 114,615 phones in operation.

## COMMUNITY DATA

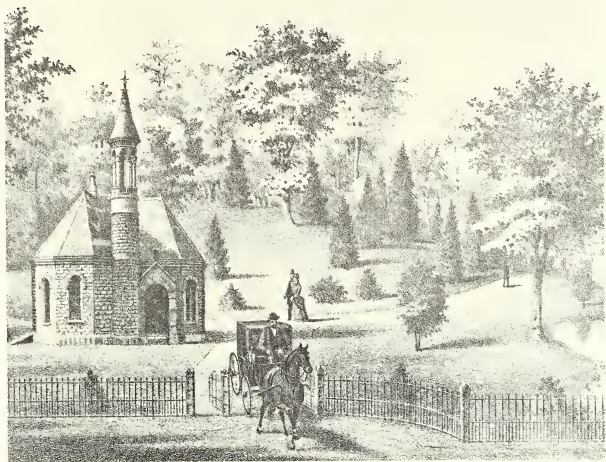
<u>Airports:</u>	Baer Field (scheduled airlines, private flying, military flying). Smith Field (private flying only). 839 feet above sea level.
<u>Altitude:</u>	
<u>Area:</u>	40.84 square miles
<u>City Government:</u>	Councilmanic form. 6 wards, 186 precincts, 109,593 registered voters, 9 Council members.
<u>Climate:</u>	Mean annual temperature 50.1 degrees. Rainfall averages 35.31 inches annually.
<u>Fire Protection:</u>	13 stations; 247 men; 32 pieces of equipment including 4 aerials, 2 rescue units, 15 pumpers, 1 chief's car, 4 fire-prevention bureau cars, 1 supply truck, 1 shop truck, 1 civil defense car, and a 2,000 gallon tanker.
<u>Hospitals:</u>	Lutheran, Parkview and St. Joseph with a total of 1,449 beds. Irene Byron TB Sanitorium with 203 beds; and Veterans Hospital with 200 beds. Numerous nursing homes.
<u>Parks:</u>	57 covering 1,390 acres, 33 summer playgrounds, 13 community centers. Exquisite garden developments. Children's zoo and Museum of Natural History at Franke Park.
<u>Passenger Cars:</u>	11,223 new in 1965 - 99,907 registered.
<u>Police Protection:</u>	252 men and 2 women; 58 pieces of equipment, including nine cruiser ambulances.
<u>Public Welfare:</u>	1965 cost - \$3,112,842.25
<u>Recreation:</u>	3 private Country Clubs; 6 public golf courses; 16 bowling alleys; 15 theaters; 200 lakes in 50-mile radius.
<u>Township Relief:</u>	1965 cost - \$586,325.00
<u>Voting Requirements:</u>	21 years of age, a resident of the state for six months, the township for 60 days, and ward or precinct for 30 days immediately preceding an election.

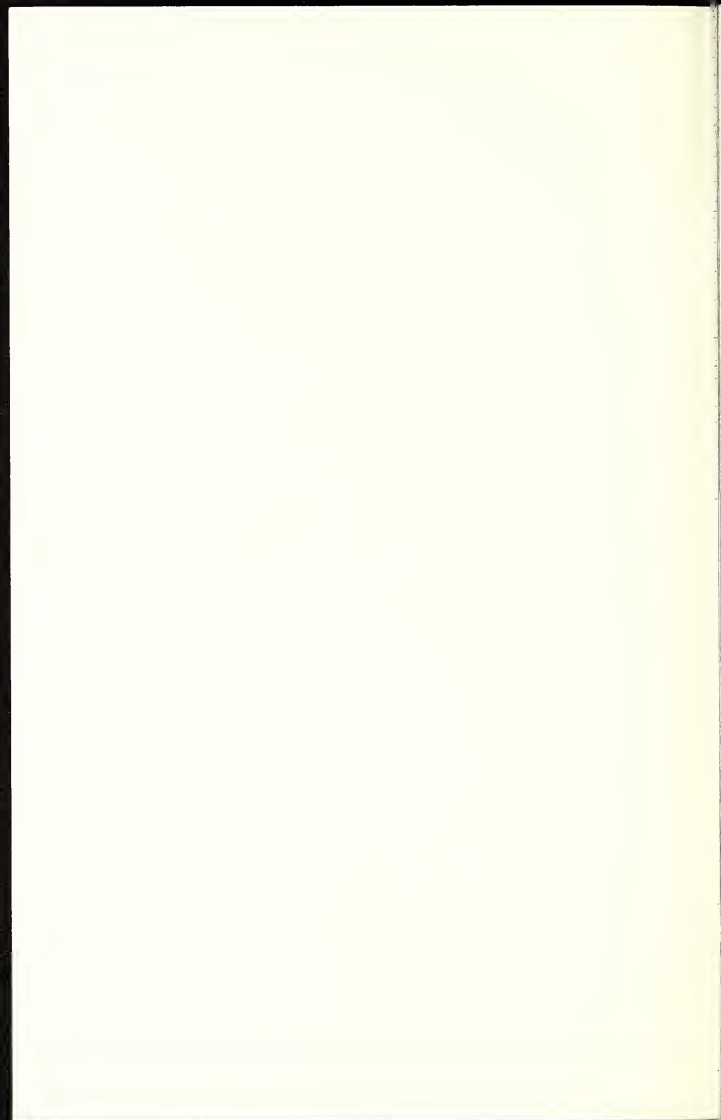
## BUSINESS DATA

<u>Construction:</u>	Total building permits 1965 - 1,312. Valuation \$34,840,477.00. 290 new home permits for 628 units. Valuation \$5,927,352.00.
<u>Credit Bureau Reports:</u>	162,455 in 1965.
<u>Financial:</u>	2 national and 3 state banks with 21 branches. 3 Savings and Loan associations, 39 finance companies. Bank deposits as of December 31, 1965 - \$377,201,390.00. Bank Debits - \$5,698,172,765.00.
<u>Hotels-Motels:</u>	54 with more than 3,500 beds (Detailed directory available).
<u>Newspapers:</u>	Journal Gazette (D) morning daily and Sunday. News Sentinel (R) evening daily. Newspaper advertising 1965 - 3,394,976 inches.
<u>Manufacturers:</u>	361 in the county. Payroll - \$247,963,000 annually. Value added by manufacture of products - \$431,767,000. (Detailed directory available).
<u>Postal Receipts:</u>	1965 - \$5,815,178.00
<u>Professions:</u>	273 clergymen; 112 dentists; 205 lawyers; 268 physicians.
<u>Radio and TV:</u>	WANE TV (CBS); WPTA TV and WPTH FM (ABC); WKJG TV and Radio (NBC); Westinghouse WOWO Radio (NBC); WGL Radio (ABC) and WKYV Radio (CBS).
<u>Retail:</u>	Retail sales for 1965 totalled \$381,368,000 for Allen County. Retailers are served by the Downtown Fort Wayne Association, several suburban associations, and maintain an independent Better Business Bureau and Credit Bureau.
<u>Services:</u>	Over 800 establishments provide every possible kind of business and personal service. Employment in this category has increased more than 50% in the past five years.
<u>Wholesalers:</u>	483 wholesalers account for annual sales of \$455,403,000 and an annual payroll of more than \$40,000,000.



Pioneers Resting  
in  
Historic  
Lindenwood





Pioneers Resting  
in  
Historic  
Lindenwood

Fort Wayne, Indiana  
1973





## FOREWORD

Brief biographical sketches of many Fort Wayne pioneer men and women, published twice monthly in the local press by Lindenwood Cemetery, have attracted wide interest.

Because of many requests for reprints of this series under one cover, we are grouping this work under the title, "Historic Lindenwood." Here you can see the drawings and read the short stories about many Hoosiers who led in the early development of Fort Wayne.

These illustrious men and women rest in Lindenwood where one can find thousands of memorials relating to local, state and national history.

Research and writing for these capsule biographies was done by Arthur M. Paulison, Executive Director of Lindenwood Cemetery. The drawings are by Morris R. Perry.

Fred J. Reynolds  
Head Librarian  
Fort Wayne Public Library





## **"BIRD BOY" ART SMITH BLAZED PATH TO GLORY**

Arthur R. "Art" Smith: 1890-1926. He is known as Fort Wayne's "Bird Boy", originator of sky-writing, king of the "loop-the-loop", and one of the Nation's early air daredevils.

Art's career, during which he astounded millions at home and in the Orient with his flying skill, came to a tragic end on the night of February 12, 1926. He died when his U.S. Airmail plane fell in Ohio—not far from Fort Wayne, where at the age of 16 he built his first plane, and later became one of America's great pioneer aviators. Smith Field, the airport north of the city, was named for him.



## FIRST AMERICAN WORLD WAR 1 ACE

Paul Frank Baer, 37, native of Fort Wayne, who rose to become America's first World War I ace, lost his life at Shanghai, December 9, 1930, when a mail plane he was flying crashed during take-off. His body was brought to Fort Wayne where the city accorded him the largest military funeral in its history.

He served first with the French Air Service and then with the U.S. 103rd Aero Squadron. Within 45 days after he began combat flying, he had downed 16 German planes, receiving official credit for 9. France gave him her Legion of Honor and Croix-de-Guerre. He was the first aviator to receive the U.S. Distinguished Service Cross. Fort Wayne's municipal airport terminal was named for him.





## CITY OWES MUCH TO SAMUEL HANNA

Samuel Hanna, 1797-1866. Fort Wayne owes much to the pioneering leadership of Judge Hanna. His enterprising adventures in fur and Indian trades, land speculation, and promotion of the Wabash-Erie Canal, plank roads and railroads, contributed greatly to the population increase and economic growth of this region.

He settled here in 1819, a year before the troops evacuated the Fort. Soon after opening a trading post at Barr and Columbia, Hanna's long and successful career was underway. He also took an active role in governmental policy-making, serving as associate judge of Allen County, state representative and state senator.



## **PIONEER BANKER, COMMUNITY LEADER**

Allen Hamilton: 1798-1864. He came to Fort Wayne in 1823, and rose to become a man of wealth and a leader in the commercial development of the community. He was Allen County's first sheriff and aided in negotiating a treaty with the Miami Indians.

Mr. Hamilton in 1835, was named president of the Indiana Branch Bank here, and in 1853, he along with Hugh McCulloch and Jesse L. Williams formed the Allen and Hamilton Co., forerunner of a number of Fort Wayne banking institutions.



## **"ANGEL IN EBONY" DIED HERE IN 1893**

Sammy Morris, born in 1873, the prince of Kroo tribe deep in Liberia, died in Fort Wayne, May 12, 1893, following a year's study here at Taylor University. He became known as a famous Christian mystic and "Apostle of Simple Faith".

During his student days, Sammy joined the old Berry Street Methodist Church, and assisted in services there and at the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Taylor University named a dormitory in his memory and remembers him as "The Angel in Ebony". Taylor seniors of 1928 erected a memorial in Section "14" in Lindenwood that gives permanent identity to his resting place.



## LEADER IN CREATING LINDENWOOD CEMETERY

Isaac D. Nelson (1810-1891) came to Fort Wayne in 1836 from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., acquired the Fort Wayne Sentinel and soon became a community leader. In 1851, he was elected state representative and authored the famous Nelson railroad act. He was a Purdue University trustee, State House Commissioner and aided in organizing the Wabash railroad.

He was one of 12 incorporators of Lindenwood Cemetery and its first president, serving from 1860 to 1891. He married Elizabeth Rockhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill, pioneer Fort Wayne residents. Their son, William Rockhill Nelson, was founder of the Kansas City Star.

Isaac Nelson rests in Lindenwood where cemetery trustees erected an imposing monument to his memory.





## **FAMOUS CIVIL WAR NURSE BURIED HERE**

Mrs. Eliza E. George, (1808-1865) Fort Wayne's noted Civil War nurse, died of typhoid fever in an army camp, Wilmington, N.C., a month after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. She gave her life, like thousands of others, in the terrible struggle to preserve the Union. She accompanied Indiana regiments, nursing the sick, wounded, and became known affectionately as "Mother George."

Mrs. George was buried in Lindenwood Cemetery with full military honors and the Indiana Sanitary Commission erected a monument to her memory. She rests in the family plot of Fort Wayne's other great Civil War hero, Col. Sion S. Bass, who fell at Shiloh.



## INVENTIONS AIDED IN G. E. GROWTH

James J. Wood, (1856-1928) General Electric consulting engineer here for 38 years, was one of the Nation's foremost inventors. He began his career at Branford, Conn., at age 16, inventing a horizontal steam engine. Later he invented the "Wood" electrical system, playing an important role in early development of General Electric.

He held 240 patents, and was credited with developing the dynamo for flood lights first used on the Statue of Liberty. His picture hangs in the Hall of Fame in New York City along with Edison and others.



## FUR TRADING LED TO EWING WEALTH

Col. George W. Ewing (1804-1866) was one of Fort Wayne's early pioneers. He, along with his brother, William G. Ewing, (1801-1854), became fur traders in 1826. Later their commercial enterprises extended from the Alleghenies to the Rockies. Their combined estates exceeded two million dollars.

Their father, Col. Alexander Ewing, who fought in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, died in 1827. He was buried on Ewing property which later became a part of Lindenwood Cemetery.

Above the large Ewing underground vault in Lindenwood is the \$25,000 35-foot Ewing monument, the finest single shaft of Scotch granite in America. Here also rests Charles W. Ewing, (1798-1843) successful lawyer, eldest son of Alexander Ewing.



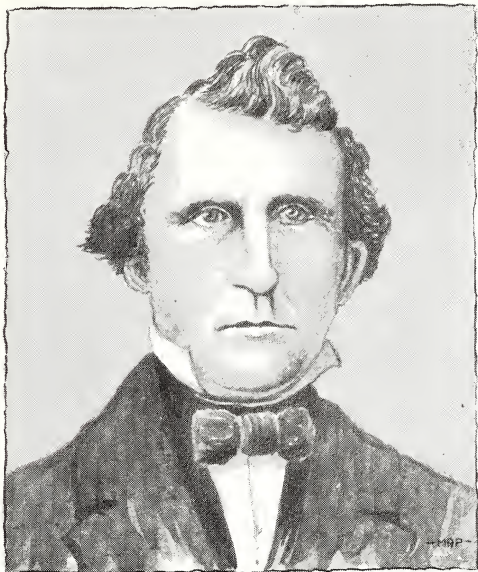
## **SERVED 5 TERMS AS CITY'S MAYOR**

Franklin P. Randall (1812-1892) was known as Fort Wayne's "Civil War" mayor. Elected in 1859, he served five successive terms with distinction and honor.

He was educated in eastern academies and came here in 1838 to practice law. From time to time he held other governmental offices: County school commissioner, director of the State prison South, city recorder, city attorney and State senator. He was author of the city charter and designer of the city seal.

Mr. Randall played an active role in the development and building of railroads in this area. In the latter part of his career he conducted a successful legal, real estate and insurance business.





## JOHN W. DAWSON, LINCOLN APPOINTEE

John W. Dawson (1820-1877) had an outstanding career in early Fort Wayne history. He began practicing law here in 1843; became proprietor of his own newspaper in 1854, and in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Territorial Governor of Utah.

Dawson served but a short time in Utah, returning here to his newspaper and to compile an early history of Fort Wayne. His essay on Johnny (Chapman) Appleseed has been the most important single source of data about Chapman. Other local historians like Griswold, Robertson, Detzer relied heavily on Dawson's work.



## BUILT CANALS AND RAILROADS

Jesse L. Williams (1807-1886) was educated in Cincinnati, and at 21, began a highly successful civil engineering career, surveying and constructing canal systems in Ohio and Indiana. In the mid 1800's he became one of the Nation's foremost engineers in building railroads in the Midwest and far west.

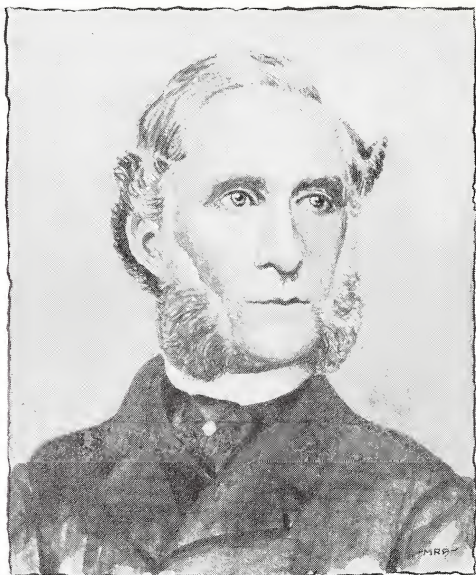
He came here as construction engineer for the Wabash-Erie Canal. In 1836, he was appointed the State's chief engineer of all canal routes in Indiana. He served as governor director of the Union Pacific Railway under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. It was Williams who established the best location and lowest grade through the Rockies for this railroad.



## SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS, POLITICS

Alfred P. Edgerton, (1813-1897) politician and very successful businessman, was born and educated at Plattsburg, N. Y. In 1837, he settled at Hicksville, O., where he managed extensive land holdings for the American Land Co. Later he became owner of 40,000 acres of valuable land in northwestern Ohio. He was elected to Congress in 1850, from Ohio, and re-elected in 1852.

He came to Fort Wayne in 1857, and with Hugh McCulloch and Pliny Hoagland leased the Wabash-Erie Canal, Edgerton becoming general manager. He was also active in Indiana politics and ran for lieutenant governor in 1868, but was defeated. He served on the federal civil service board under appointment by President Cleveland.

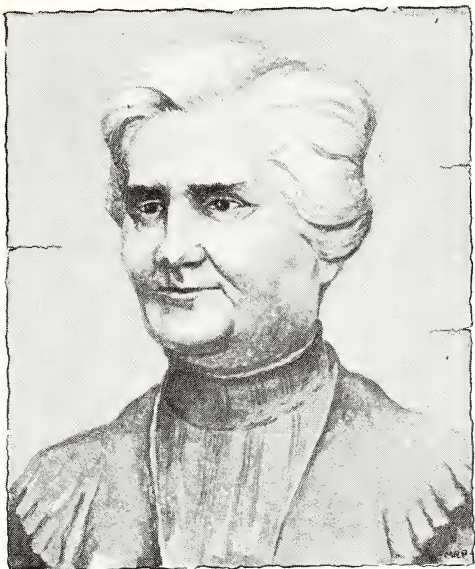


## LED CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD LINES

Joseph K. Edgerton (1818-1893) attained wide prominence in political and railroad history in Fort Wayne and the Middle West. He came here in 1844, to practice law with former Governor Samuel Bigger.

Edgerton became interested in the construction of the first railroads in 1854. He was elected a director of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and later president, succeeding Judge Samuel Hanna. He led the consolidation of several railroads into the Pennsylvania Railroad. He served one term in Congress, being elected in 1862. He was known as one of the largest land owners in this region.





## **LIBRARY EXPANDED UNDER HER CARE**

Miss Margaret M. Colerick (1857-1934) served with great distinction as head of Fort Wayne-Allen County Library. She became assistant librarian in 1895, and three years later was chief librarian.

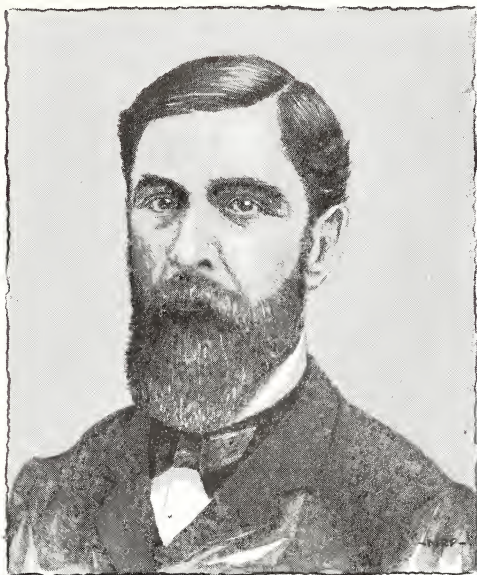
This kindly, cultured, little lady, truly laid the groundwork for the extensive expansion of the local library. During the 36 years of her leadership, the institution grew from a 3,600 book collection to a major library.



## **WARD SCHOOL NAMED FOR HIM**

Louis C. Ward (1878-1931) was one of Fort Wayne's outstanding school administrators. He became instructor at Central High in 1907, its principal, 1915, superintendent of schools, 1920 to 1931. Under his dynamic leadership, new schools were erected, and the system climbed scholastically, ranking with the best in the Nation.

Mr. Ward is buried in Lindenwood as are other noted Hoosier educators including Margaret M. MacPhail, John S. Irwin, and Chester T. Lane.

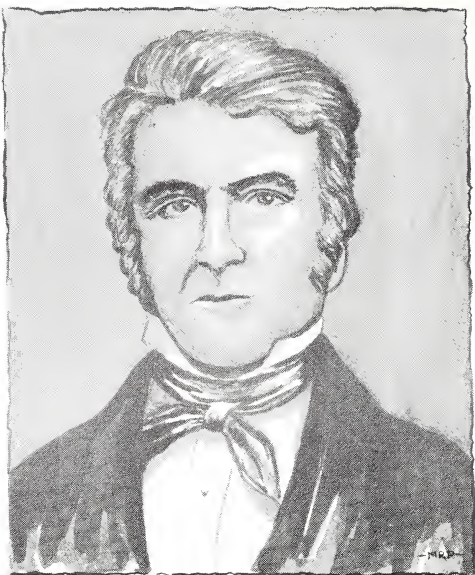


## **CIVIL WAR HERO, LAWYER, HISTORIAN**

Col. Robert S. Robertson (1839-1906) during the last half of the 19th century became a successful lawyer, politician and historian in Fort Wayne. He was born and educated in North Argyle, N.Y.

In 1861, he joined the Union Army, serving throughout most of the Civil War, advancing from private to colonel. He became a staff officer before the Battle of Gettysburg; was wounded in the Battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse; participated in the siege of Petersburg. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action.

He settled here in 1866, to practice law. Active in Republican politics, he served as city attorney and then as lieutenant governor of Indiana.

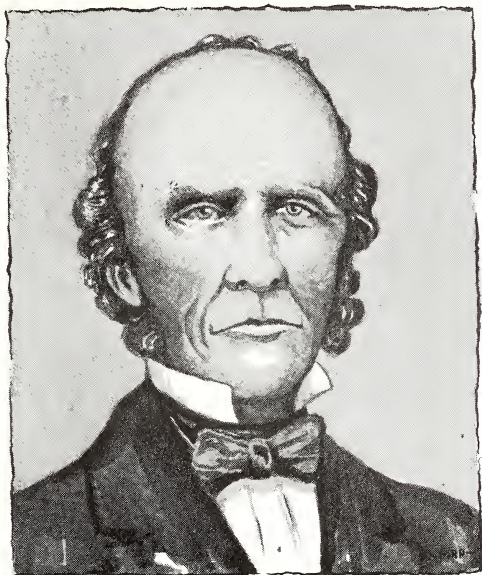


## CHURCH FOUNDER IN FRONTIER DAYS

Henry W. Rudisill, (1801 - 1858) one of Fort Wayne's early pioneers, helped to lay the foundations of a thriving village. He and his family arrived here Christmas Day, 1829, from Lancaster, O., and were escorted to their new home by Samuel Hanna and Allen Hamilton.

Rudisill assisted in the work of U. S. land agents, John T. Barr and John McCorkle, and later Rudisill's enterprises included a gristmill, sawmill, tannery and a woolen mill. He was a deeply religious man, directing the founding of St. Paul's Lutheran Church as well as Trinity English Lutheran Church. The pulpit in Trinity Church is a memorial to Henry W. and Elizabeth Rudisill, provided by their daughter, Eliza Rudisill, who died in 1929.



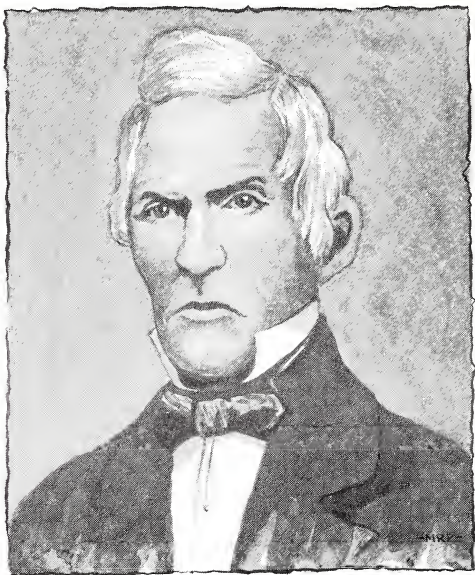


## **CAPT. FAIRFIELD, SEAMAN TO FARMER**

Capt. Asa Fairfield, (1797-1868) a seafaring man, born in Kennebunkport, Me., settled here in 1834, where he operated the first boat on the Wabash-Erie Canal. He served in the War of 1812, aboard one of the first privately owned ships licensed by the government to act against enemy shipping. He was taken prisoner by the British and confined for six months in Dartmouth Prison.

After working on the canal, Capt. Fairfield purchased a large tract of land south of Fort Wayne and became a successful farmer. He was active in the old Second Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Lodge.

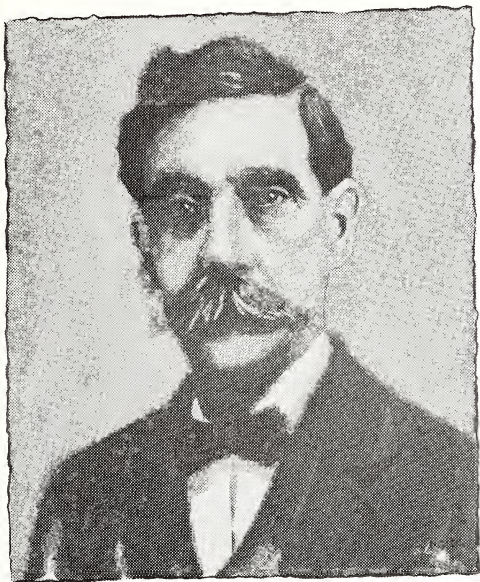
Fairfield Avenue was named in his honor.



## LEADER IN EARLY CITY DEVELOPMENT

William Rockhill (1793-1865) came here in 1823, from Burlington, N.J., and for 42 years was one of the leaders in the commercial development and political life in Fort Wayne. Soon after his arrival he acquired a large tract of land in the Broadway area. It was recorded as Rockhill additions. He built the historic Rockhill house at Broadway and Main, which later became a part of St. Joseph's Hospital.

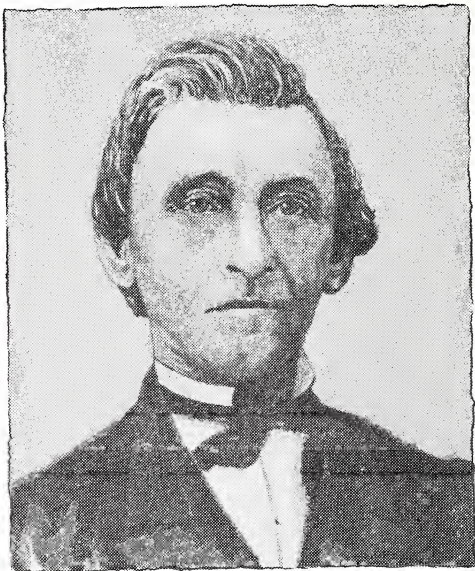
Rockhill was a member of the first board of county commissioners; served two terms as state representative; was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the city's public school system; served as a member of the first city council. He was a state senator in 1844, and in 1846, was elected U.S. Congressman.



## MASONIC LEADER FOR 45 YEARS

William Geake (1849-1927) for 45 years was identified with every important development in Fort Wayne and Indiana freemasonry. He became a Mason in 1871, at Steubenville, O. In 1882, he led the movement resulting in chartering four Fort Wayne Scottish Rite bodies; was Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1899-1900; became Scottish Rite Deputy for Indiana in 1902, holding that office until 1927.

Born in Bristol, England, Mr. Geake settled here in 1878. A stone cutter by trade, he served as foreman during construction of the old Masonic Temple, East Wayne and Clinton.

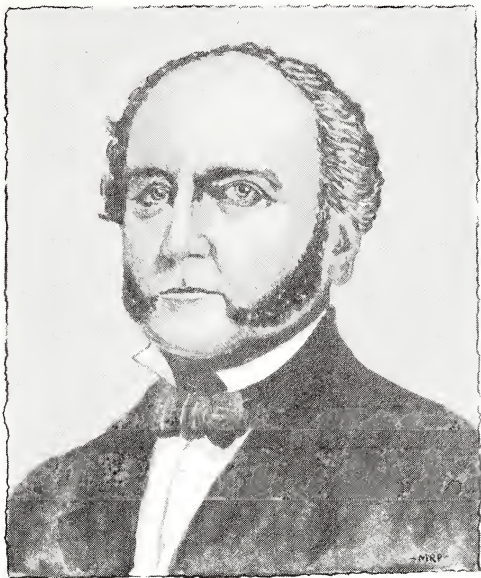


## **SWINNEYS LEAVE TWO MEMORIALS**

Col. Thomas W. Swinney (1803-1875) was one of Fort Wayne's early settlers. Arriving here in 1822, from Piketon, Ohio, he found a small settlement surrounding the old fort. His successful career began a year later when he made his initial purchase of government land west of town. As his land holdings increased, he became prominent in farming, and widely interested in political affairs of Fort Wayne, state and nation.

He married Lucy Taber here in 1827, daughter of Capt. Paul Taber, also a prosperous land owner. Col. Swinney and his wife built the Swinney home-  
stead in 1844, and today it houses the priceless collections of the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society.





## **PUBLISHER SERVED AS FIRST MAYOR**

George W. Wood (1808-1871) newspaper publisher, politician and businessman, had a prominent part in the early development of Fort Wayne. He came here in 1836, joining *The Sentinel* as a printer and a year later was its publisher. He sold *The Sentinel* in 1840, and became publisher of *The Fort Wayne Times*.

He was elected Fort Wayne's first mayor in 1840, and re-elected in 1841. In 1849, he was appointed by President Fillmore to head the Fort Wayne land office. In 1855, he sold his newspaper holdings to John W. Dawson, and then served as administrator of the vast Samuel Hanna estate.



## SERVED IN 12TH'S FAMED REGIMENT

Capt. John M. Godown (1832-1911) former Fort Wayne city clerk, civil engineer and prominent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway official, was one of this city's distinguished Civil War soldiers.

Godown served with Company K, Twelfth Indiana Regiment, participating in 28 battles during the long and costly struggle to preserve the Union. This regiment fought at Richmond, Ky., and then joined Grant at Memphis. It served in the siege and victory at Vicksburg. Godown was with Sherman in the long march from Memphis to Chattanooga. The Twelfth also fought at Mission Ridge, at Knoxville, and in the Atlanta campaign. It marched with Sherman to Savannah, into the Carolinas and south to Richmond, Va.



## PROMINENT LAWYER OVER HALF CENTURY

James M. Barrett, Sr., (1852-1929) after studying law in Chicago, came to Fort Wayne in 1876, where he became one of the ablest lawyers in the Middle West. For over a half century he represented some of the largest business interests here in his capacity as corporation lawyer.

At the time of his death, Mr. Barrett was senior member of the legal firm, Barrett, Barrett & McNaghy. He was president and chief legal counsel for the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co., 1913-1917, which later reorganized as Indiana Service Corp., and now part of Indiana-Michigan Electric Co.

Mr. Barrett served two terms as Indiana State Senator, and in 1889, authored the Barrett law.



## **S. M. FOSTER LED IN CITY'S GROWTH**

Samuel M. Foster (1851-1935) was one of Fort Wayne's most outstanding business and civic leaders. His career began as a cash-boy and bundle wrapper in a New York store. Later he was graduated by Yale University where he achieved a brilliant scholastic record. Coming here in 1879, Mr. Foster embraced an interest in law, journalism, manufacturing and merchandising.

His successful business enterprises led him into the field of banking and life insurance. He was one of the organizers of Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co. and Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. For both institutions he was their first president and later board chairman. He was truly a driving force in the development of the city.





## **SOLDIER, EMINENT MERCHANT, BANKER**

James B. White, (1835-1897) wealthy Fort Wayne merchant, Civil War veteran, congressman and banker, settled here in 1854. He came from Scotland. The last leg of his journey was by packet boat over the Wabash-Erie Canal from Toledo.

He began work as a tailor with Nirdlinger and Oppenheimer's clothing store. He married Maria Brown of Fort Wayne, and in 1859, opened his own tailoring shop. In 1861, he sold his prosperous business to join the Union Army. Serving as a captain, he fought at Pittsburg Landing and was wounded at Shiloh.

After the war, White formed a firm which later became the successful White Fruit House, a supermarket of its time. Active in politics, he served one term as U. S. Congressman.



## **PIONEERED IN MODERN SURGERY**

Dr. Miles F. Porter, Sr., (1856-1933) practiced here for 54 years and became a nationally known surgeon, pioneering in the advancement of modern surgery.

After 1900, he confined his practice exclusively to surgery and obstetrics. As chief of the old Hope Hospital medical staff, Dr. Porter built the first operating room on the hospital grounds, site of downtown Y.M.C.A. He is known to have performed the first gallbladder operation in the Middle West and to have performed one of the first appendectomies in the history of surgery.

He was one of the original organizers of Indiana University Medical School, served for a time on its faculty, and was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons.



## PIONEERED FIRST ELECTRIC PLANTS

Ronald T. McDonald (1849-1898) before the turn of the century was one of Fort Wayne's most successful pioneers in the electric light industry. His management of the Fort Wayne Jenney Light Company and its successor firms, in manufacturing of arch light equipment, eventually led to the establishment of the local G.E. works.

Born in Pennsylvania, he came here in 1860. Before reaching age 15, he joined the Union Army in 1864, as a drummer boy, serving with Company C, 152nd Indiana Infantry. After the close of the war, he returned here becoming a dry goods clerk. Later he met James and Charles Jenney, who had perfected a dynamo and arch lighting system. They pooled their engineering and promotional knowledge, launching the first electric light business in Fort Wayne.



## **PAST G.E. HEAD, BANK PRESIDENT**

Fred S. Hunting (1867-1951) was born in Templeton, Mass., and upon graduation from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1888, he came to Fort Wayne to enter the employ of Fort Wayne Jenney Light Co. He remained with the firm, through changes of corporate organization, becoming the first general manager of the local G.E. plant in 1916, and then resigning in 1922, to head Robbins & Myers Co., in Springfield, O.

He retired in 1927, making his home in Los Angeles until 1933, when he returned here to assume the presidency of the newly organized Fort Wayne National Bank. He became chairman of the bank board in 1941, and retired as an active officer in 1947, going to Cincinnati to make his home.



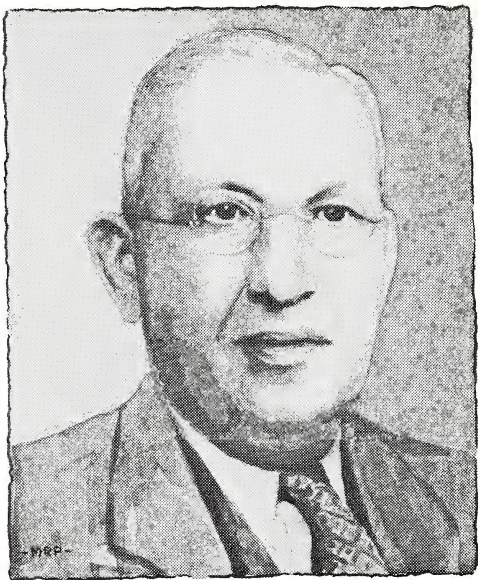


## LEADER OF VAST UTILITY COMBINE

Robert M. Feustel, (1884-1932) born and reared in Fort Wayne, became a nationally known public service engineer and utility executive. He headed numerous utilities of the Middle West with a combined capitalization of \$300,000,000.

He was president of Indiana Service Corp., a combined street railway, light and power company in Fort Wayne; vice-chairman of Northern Indiana Public Service; president, Midland United, utility holding company; president, Indiana Railroad System; president, Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Railroad, and president, Public Service Company of Indiana.

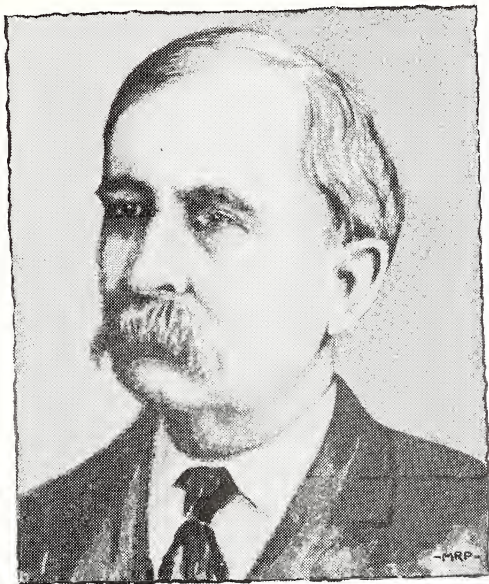
Mr. Feustel was graduated by Purdue University and began his professional career with the old Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.



## LED IN FOUNDING OLD W&D STORE

Samuel Wolf, (1868-1960) born and educated here, was an outstanding and highly respected businessman, financier and former merchant, and contributed much to Fort Wayne as a civic leader.

Mr. Wolf was co-founder with Myron E. Dessauer in 1896 of the old Wolf & Dessauer store, predecessor of L. S. Ayres downtown store. He led the way in new merchandising methods and W & D became an institution in Fort Wayne—a pleasant place to shop and dine. He sold his interest in the store in the early 1920s and then devoted himself to financial and real estate interests.



## **PERRY A. RANDALL HONORED BY CITY**

Perry A. Randall, (1847-1916) in a span of 43 years, became a successful Fort Wayne attorney, home-builder, manufacturer and leader in community development. Shortly after his death, Fort Wayne citizens erected in East Swinney Park a bronze portrait bust of Mr. Randall, commemorating his many civic achievements.

He began practicing law here in 1867, and in 1881, became a partner with William J. Vesey and their legal firm became most successful. Mr. Randall also owned and operated the city's first home building company, the Tri-State Building & Loan Co. He also owned and operated the old Randall Hotel, and had extensive holdings in wholesale lumber firms.

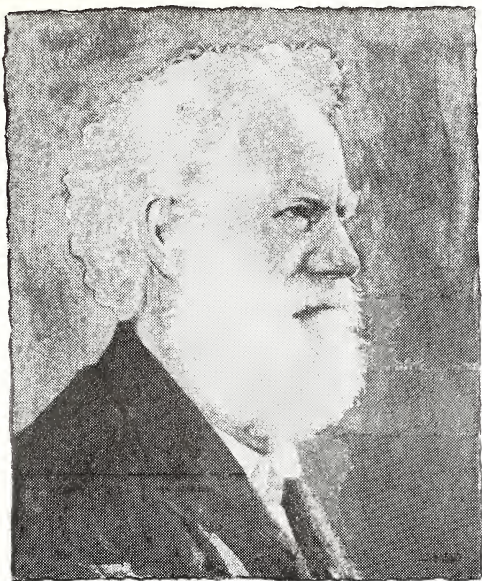


## PERFECTION BISCUIT COMPANY FOUNDER

John B. Franke, (1866-1927) founder and president of Perfection Biscuit Company, was one of Fort Wayne's outstanding business and civic leaders of his time. Under his management, Perfection grew from a small brick building on Barr Street, with a single oven, to its modern facilities on Pearl Street. He was also a stockholder in a number of other Fort Wayne manufacturing and mercantile enterprises.

Mr. Franke was chairman of the building committee which erected the Trinity English Lutheran Church edifice at West Wayne and Ewing, and was active in its dedication in 1926. He loved music, and he arranged and financed many concerts here. He donated to the city the large tract of land known as Franke Park.





## PASTOR AT TRINITY FOR HALF CENTURY

Rev. Samuel Wagenhals, D.D., (1843-1920) served as pastor of Trinity English Lutheran Church here from 1868 to 1920 — an unparalleled record of Christian service to the church and community. Born in Lancaster, O., he was educated at Capitol University, Columbus, O., and Theological Seminary, Philadelphia.

Enlisting as a private and becoming a lieutenant, Wagenhals served with the Union Army throughout the Civil War. After the war he completed his seminary education, and became pastor of Trinity, June 10, 1868. The church had a membership then of 92. His long pastorate was one of continued progress and congregational growth.

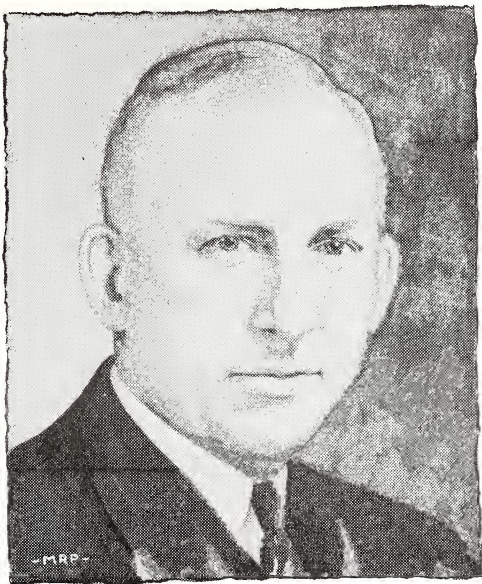
Rev. Wagenhals was one of the founders of Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary.



## **POLITICAL LEADER, LAWYER, BANKER**

Edward G. Hoffman, (1878-1931) in a short life span of fifty-two years, excelled as a student, lawyer, national political leader, banker and civic worker.

Mr. Hoffman received his B.S. degree at Valparaiso and law degree at Michigan. He began practicing law here in 1900. From 1916 to 1920, he was secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and became a close friend of President Wilson and Vice President Thomas R. Marshall. He retired from active law practice in 1927, becoming executive vice-president of Tri-State Loan and Trust Co. In the 1930 bank merger he became vice president of First and Tri-State National Bank.



## **BECAME PUBLISHER OF NEWS-SENTINEL**

Oscar G. Foellinger, (1885-1936) born and reared in Fort Wayne, became publisher of the News-Sentinel. He died suddenly while on a hunting trip in British Columbia. He was nationally known in newspaper and advertising circles, and recognized as a competent and successful newspaper publisher.

His career began as an assistant bank cashier in 1901. In 1905, he became bookkeeper for The Journal-Gazette, and later its business manager. Leaving Fort Wayne in 1910, he practiced public accounting on the west coast. Returning here in 1912, he joined the News Publishing Company, and in 1920, he became publisher of The News-Sentinel.

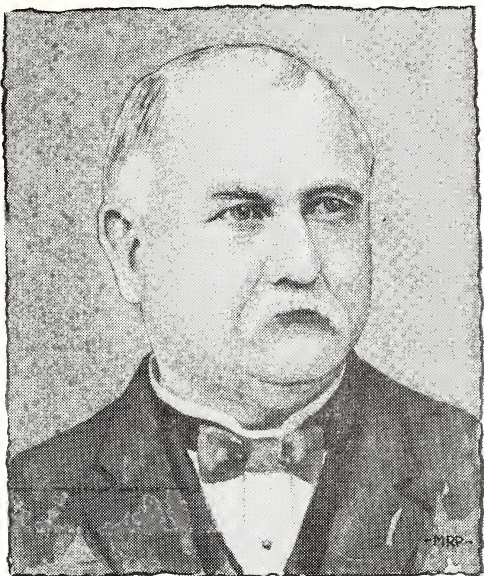


## EARLY PROMOTER OF REAL ESTATE

Louis F. Curdes (1863-1934) was one of Fort Wayne's early realtors and builder of Forest Park addition. He entered in the real estate business in 1893. His first venture was in the sale of the former Williams Park, which now includes the tract bounded by Webster, Woodland, Hoagland, and Creighton.

The Forest Park addition was opened in 1905, to promote lot sales. Mr. Curdes built Forest Park Boulevard with its wide center parkway. His efforts were successful. In a short time nearly every lot in the district was sold. Other developments by Mr. Curdes included Driving Park addition and Klug Park.

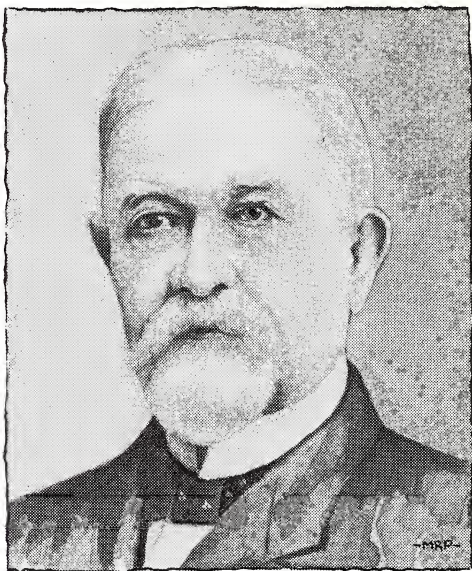




## **INDUSTRIALIST, PUMP INVENTOR**

Sylvanus F. Bowser (1854-1938) was the founder and for many years president of the former S. F. Bowser & Company, Inc. He was inventor of the self-measuring gasoline pump. The Bowser firm began operations in 1885, with the manufacture of kerosene pumps and then expanding to development and sale of gasoline pumps. Its products were sold world-wide.

As his pump business grew, Mr. Bowser became interested in other business and financial enterprises. At one time, he was president of the Bowser Loan & Trust Company. He was a deeply religious man. He gave generously of his time and money to Fort Wayne religious organizations.

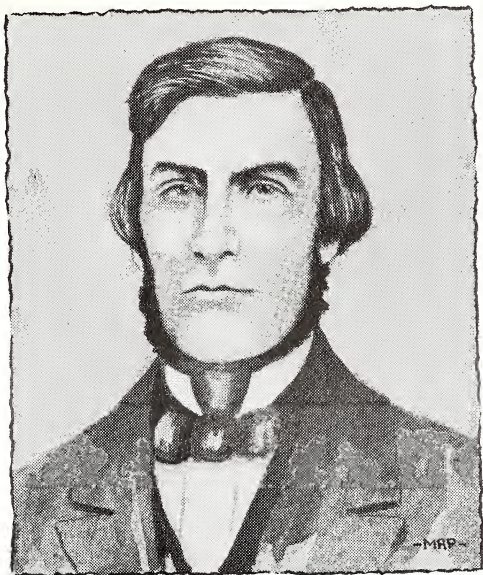


## **FOUNDER OF OLD BASS FOUNDRY**

John H. Bass (1835-1922) was founder of the old Bass Foundry & Machine works and dean of Fort Wayne's pioneer manufacturers. His country home, "Brookside", was one of Northern Indiana's most attractive suburban estates. The Bass mansion, surrounded by 300 wooded acres and artificial lakes, is now the home of St. Francis College.

For more than 60 years, Mr. Bass was a leader in the financial and industrial life of Fort Wayne. Chief products of his foundry were railroad car wheels, axles, Corliss engines, boilers, power plants.

Mr. Bass for many years was president of the former First National Bank.



## **BUILT HISTORIC AVELINE HOTEL**

Francis S. Aveline (1814-1865) is best remembered in Fort Wayne's early history for the construction of the old Aveline Hotel which stood at the southeast corner of Calhoun and Berry from 1863 until 1908. The hotel was destroyed by fire May 3, 1908, in one of the city's worst recorded tragedies. Twelve of 61 guests perished.

The Aveline in its time sheltered some of the Nation's great dignitaries — Blaine, McKinley, Bryan, Taggart, Tom Marshall, Beveridge and Fairbanks. Aveline came here from Vincennes. He, along with Francis Comparet, built the reservoir now known as Sylvan Lake, Rome City.



## ECKART PACKING PLANT FOUNDER

Fred Eckart (1830-1894) was founder of the old Eckart meat packing plant at 1825 West Main Street, which for many years was one of Fort Wayne's thriving businesses. He came here from Bavaria in 1849 as a poor butcher boy, but at the close of his career he left an estate valued at a half million dollars.

He first opened a meat market on West Jefferson, with Henry Strong as partner. Their capital was limited, but trade was promising and the venture proved successful. At the close of the Civil War, Mr. Eckart enlarged his operations by establishing the Eckart pork packing plant. This, too, proved successful and profitable.

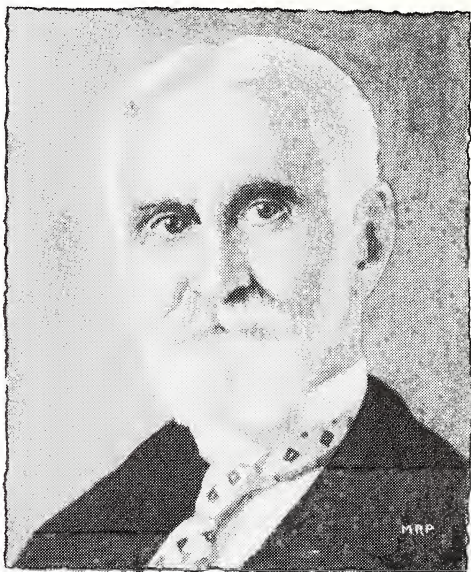




## PLAYED ROLE IN CITY DEVELOPMENT

B. Paul Mossman (1870-1960) became a prominent Fort Wayne industrialist, businessman, and civic leader after the turn of the century. Following graduation at University of Michigan in 1891, he became associated with Mossman-Yarnelle Co., wholesale hardware distributors.

Mr. Mossman was president of Mossman-Yarnelle, member of the board of directors of First National Bank, S. F. Bowser & Co., Fort Wayne Rolling Mills, and Lincoln National Life. He was also a trustee of Lindenwood Cemetery, and a Thirty-Third Degree Scottish Rite Mason.



## FATHER OF CITY'S FINE PARK SYSTEM

Col. David N. Foster (1841-1934) for 25 years served as president of the Fort Wayne Park Board. Until his death, he was known as the father of Fort Wayne's parks. Col. Foster and his brother, the late Samuel M. Foster, donated the land in 1912, for the establishment of Foster Park.

Col. Foster served three years in the Civil War; was on Gen. Mead's staff at the Battle of Gettysburg, and he was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. After the war, he became active in the Grand Army of the Republic, both on the state and national levels.

Col. Foster came here in 1877, and was engaged in the retail furniture business. He assisted in the organization of the Wayne Knitting Mills and the Lincoln National Bank.



## **BUSINESS PIONEER ON COLUMBIA STREET**

David F. Comparet, (1826-1903) born in Fort Wayne when the city was a frontier village, was educated here and at St. Mary's College in Kentucky. He worked with his father, Francis Comparet, in the milling business on Columbia Street, and in the construction of mills and dams.

In 1847, David built a warehouse at Columbia and Lafayette, and later operated a commission house. He was married in 1846 to Sarah Henrietta Columbia, daughter of a pioneer Fort Wayne family. Their wedding was quite a social event. The bridal party was accompanied to the Catholic church by a military band. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Julian Benoit, pioneer missionary priest.



## FIRST DIRECTOR AT LINDENWOOD

John H. Doswell (1827-1900) became superintendent and landscape architect at Lindenwood Cemetery in 1859, and he remained in this position until 1900. He was succeeded by his son, Harry J. Doswell. Lindenwood owes much to the Doswells for its original landscaping, building of rustic bridges, gardens, historic stone houses, and caves.

Mr. Doswell was born in London, England, and educated at Southampton. He learned his profession at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. He emigrated to Cincinnati in 1852, to continue his work as a gardener. While at Lindenwood, Mr. Doswell designed McCulloch, Lawton and Hayden Parks.





# LOCATION OF FORT WAYNE PIONEERS IN LINDENWOOD

The final resting place of the pioneers whose capsule biographies appear in this brochure, are listed here for your convenience, in alphabetical order:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
Francis S. Aveline	65	B
Paul Frank Baer	13	H
James M. Barrett, Sr.	74	I (Eye)
John H. Bass	1	E
Sylvanus F. Bowser	7	I (Eye)
Margaret M. Colerick	60	F
David M. Comparet	24	F
Louis F. Curdes	21	I (Eye)
John W. Dawson	54	B
John H. Doswell	8	I (Eye)
Fred Eckart	155	J
Alfred P. Edgerton	82	J
Joseph K. Edgerton	109	J
Col. George W. Ewing	62	B
Capt. Asa Fairfield	114	B

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
Robert M. Feustel	3	West Terrace
Oscar G. Foellinger	90	A
Col. David N. Foster	178	G
Samuel M. Foster	7	E
John B. Franke	59	I (Eye)
William Geake	124	G
Mrs. Eliza E. George	33	H
Capt. John N. Godown	83	J
Arthur F. Hall	10	E
Allen Hamilton	27	H
Emerine Jane Hamilton	27	H
Samuel Hanna	60 & 61	B
Edward G. Hoffman	53	I (Eye)
Fred S. Hunting	19	I (Eye)
Ronald T. McDonald	6	D
Samuel Morris	1	FOURTEEN
B. Paul Mossman	18	I (Eye)
Isaac D. Nelson	35	H

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
Dr. Miles F. Porter, Sr.	39	G
Franklin P. Randall	34	H
Perry A. Randall	3	E
Col. Robert S. Robertson	173	G
William Rockhill	5	F
Henry W. Rudisill	1	H
Arthur R. Smith	8	TWO
Col. Thomas W. Swinney	86	D
Rev. Samuel Wagenhals	99	G
Louis C. Ward	139	SIX
James B. White	75	F
Jesse L. Williams	175	G
Samuel Wolf	109	Y
George W. Wood	111	F
James J. Wood	47	I (Eye)









# Lincoln Lore

February, 1975

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month  
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Number 1644

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN, POLYGAMY, AND THE CIVIL WAR: THE CASE OF DAWSON AND DESERET

The first national platform of the Republican party forthrightly declared its opposition to the "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy, and slavery." Since the writing of that platform in Philadelphia in 1856, most historians of America's middle period have concentrated their attention on the Republicans' attack on the institution of slavery. This *Lincoln Lore* and the following one, however, will focus on that other object of Republican detestation, polygamy, and in particular on a man whose life was profoundly changed by an encounter with that institution, John W. Dawson.

John W. Dawson was President Abraham Lincoln's first appointee to the governorship of the Utah Territory. He received his appointment in the autumn of 1861, proceeded to Utah to assume his duties in December of the same year, and left Utah in the middle of January, 1862. His administration of the Territory, which was the home of the Mormons, was a brief one, but it was filled with controversy and not a little mystery.

### Dawson's Background and Qualifications

Before he became a Lincoln appointee, Dawson had led a varied career as a lawyer, journalist, and politician in Indiana. Born in Cambridge, Indiana, in 1820, Dawson was the son of a Southerner, John Dawson, who had lived in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky before settling in Indiana in 1799. According to the biographical sketch in *A Biographical History of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana*, Volume II (Cincinnati: Western Biographical Publishing Company, 1880), John W. Dawson's grandfather Charles had been a slaveholder. The family's traditional ties with the South and the peculiar institution may explain John W. Dawson's hatred of abolitionism. Lincoln's appointee received his early education in the common schools of Cambridge. He moved to Fort Wayne briefly and then attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville for two years. He studied law, gained admission to the bar, and returned to Fort Wayne to practice. Ap-

parently he found some deficiency in his legal training by apprenticeship, for in 1847 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, to study law at Transylvania University. Failing health forced him to leave, though he may have completed his course of study. He returned to his home in Cambridge to farm and run a store until 1853, when he returned to Fort Wayne to purchase and edit what had been the Whig newspaper, the *Times and Press*.

Under Dawson's editorship the paper moved from party to party. Richard L. May's pamphlet entitled *Notes on Formation of the Republican Party in Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1852-1858* (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Public Library, 1967) traces the puzzling and twisted course of Dawson's editorial partisanship. Dawson's advent to the editorship of the Whig paper marked a sharp turn-around in editorial stance towards Fort Wayne's sizable population of foreign and Catholic voters. Historically, both the Whig and Democratic papers in this polyglot Indiana town of Germans, Irish, and native Americans had published sympathetic articles about the liberal

Pope and appeals for funds for starving Ireland. So abrupt was Dawson's change, in fact, that his first anti-Catholic item, an assault on their stance towards the public school question in December, 1853, led to several cancellations of subscriptions and to an actual physical assault on Dawson's person. Although nothing conclusive can be determined about actual party membership, Dawson's paper was very sympathetic towards Know-Nothing principles.

Dawson denounced the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 and ran in the same year as a candidate for the state legislature on a "People's" party ticket composed of Know-Nothings, temperance advocates, and anti-Nebraska men. Dawson lost, and in 1855 he joined the Republicans. By 1858, however, he was read out of the Republican party (which, according to May, denounced him as "a know-nothing editor" because the party was trying to attract German voters) and ran for Congress as a Democrat. In



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 1. John W. Dawson (from a drawing in B.J. Griswold's *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana* [Chicago, 1917])

1860, however, Dawson's paper supported Lincoln's Republican ticket. Though one would be hard pressed to produce tangible proof of a "deal" to provide Fort Wayne with a Republican organ, Dawson's recent Democratic affiliations at least suggest that his eligibility for the Utah post would have been nil had he not hopped aboard the Lincoln bandwagon in 1860.

Dawson's political "qualifications" for the job exceeded any other obvious personal qualifications for the office. He had put the rickety Fort Wayne weekly Whig newspaper into sound financial shape (sound enough, in fact, that he initiated publication of a daily paper which was shorter and published over the course of the week the same articles which appeared in the weekly version at the end of the week). Otherwise, he had no notable administrative accomplishments to his credit. He was not moderate on religious questions nor careful of religious sensibilities, qualifications that might well have been sought in the governor of a territory populated largely by Mormons, who so resented, ignored, and resisted federal authority that an armed expeditionary force had been sent by President Buchanan in 1857 to calm the area. Dawson's Democratic editorial counterpart in Fort Wayne, Thomas Tigar, said Dawson was "distinguished for billingsgate [i.e., billingsgate], slang, blackguardism, and unblushing falsehood." Tigar was hardly an impartial judge, but surely some of the editorial copy of Dawson's *Know-Nothing* years came close to Tigar's description. Dawson carefully selected sensational articles about a cemetery's desecration by Irishmen, a Catholic priest accused of theft, and riots between Protestants and Catholics in Philadelphia for republication on the first page of his Fort Wayne newspaper. He regularly accused Democrats of being drunkards and of colonizing Irish voters at election time. Tigar's defense of Fort Wayne's foreign citizens, said Dawson, stemmed from his "passion for Dutch [i.e., German] girls, lager beer, sauer kraut [sic] and sausages" and his illegitimate child by Kate Vantassel.

Historians sympathetic to the Mormons like to discredit Dawson (for reasons which will be explored shortly), but none seems to have attempted to find and read Dawson's newspaper in this effort. Therefore, they have relied more on rumor than on research. William A. Linn's *Story of the Mormons* (New York, 1902) cited the following charge, which was repeated by Harry J. Carman and Reinhard H. Luthin in *Lincoln and the Patronage* (Morningside Heights: Columbia University Press, 1943):

He was the editor and publisher of a party newspaper at Fort Wayne, Indiana, a man of bad morals, and a meddler in politics, who gave the Republican managers in his state a great deal of trouble. The undoubted fact seems to be that he was sent out to Utah on the recommendation of Indiana politicians of high rank, who wanted to get rid of him, and who gave no attention whatever to the requirements of his office.

It is true that Dawson had proved to be too much of an embarrassment to the Republicans in 1858 even to be allowed to remain a party member, but without more direct evidence on the reasons for Dawson's selection (perhaps by Caleb Blood Smith, the Hoosier representative in Lincoln's cabinet and Secretary of the Interior, the department concerned with territorial affairs), the evidence is moot. It is one thing to "promote" a powerful office-holder out of the state; it is quite another to "promote" a newspaper editor and publisher out of the state. The latter course leaves the administration with no party organ in a two-paper town like Fort Wayne. To be sure, Dawson retained ownership, and the paper's managers in his absence seem to have been of a like mind in political matters. Nevertheless, the eventual defection of Dawson's newspaper to the Democratic column meant that the Republicans had to send a new editor into Fort Wayne and establish a new paper. Such, at least, would seem to be the conclusion warranted by the Fort Wayne *Gazette's* date of founding, 1862 (see B. J. Griswold's *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana* [Chicago: Robert O. Law, 1917]), and by its later political complexion (see the footnotes in Winfred A. Harbison, "Indiana Republicans and the Re-election of President Lincoln" [*Indiana Magazine of History*, XXXIV (March, 1938)]). Did Caleb Smith kick Dawson out of the state just after Dawson provided the only support for Lincoln in a Democratic town

and only to have to ship in another editor from another county to set up an organ of Republican principles? Carman, Luthin, and Linn have offered no conclusive proof.

#### The Governor's Message

Dawson did have at least one notable qualification for his job as the representative of federal authority in a territory that wanted to be left alone: he could trim his political principles to meet the beliefs and desires of his constituents. This he did in very short order. Arriving in Utah on the night of Saturday, December 6, 1861, Dawson learned that the territorial legislature would convene on Tuesday, December 10, and that he would have to deliver a message to the group. He had little time to prepare it and no time to familiarize himself with the local institutions and political developments. Dawson decided, therefore, to deliver an address on the general history of the sectional conflict leading to the Civil War, urging the Territory to remain loyal and largely ignoring specific recommendations on local policies.

Governor Dawson's message, given the limitations of time and circumstance, was a skillful production. He proudly mailed President Lincoln one of the thousand copies of the message which were printed, and he noted, accurately, that it had been well received locally. The Mormon political organ, *The Deseret News*, did review the message favorably on December 18, 1861, saying, "There are a few things alluded to in the message which a majority of the people may not be expected to cordially indorse [sic], but the greater portions thereof, including the historical reminiscences . . . will unquestionably receive the unqualified approval of all."

To get his favorable reception, Dawson had to reverse his political field and even add a comment on a rather sensitive issue to the Republican party and Lincoln's administration. Basically, he tried to sound as though he were a Douglas Democrat in principle by rewriting American history to fit an anti-Republican myth. The major device was to make American history a series of compromises, beginning with the



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
FIGURE 2. Caleb Blood Smith



Constitution itself, which "was based on compromise," The Founding Fathers, said Dawson, "did not urge differences of opinion or conflicting interests to their logical results; they conceded—they yielded—they compromised." Other important dates in Dawson's review of American history were 1820 (the Missouri Compromise) and 1850. Of the Compromise of 1850, he said, "It seemed to buy back and settle the administration of the government, upon the principle of compromise by which the Constitution itself was formed."

The political caniness of Dawson's seemingly trite review of American history can be seen in his emphasis on the Compromise of 1850 as an event that got the country back to the principles of its Founding Fathers. "The Compromise of 1850," said Dawson, "was of vital moment to you, if I may say so, the peculiar people of Utah, for it embraced a principle upon which you seized as a protection to you in your right of conscience . . ." That principle was popular sovereignty, embodied in the provision of the Compromise which organized the territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah without any prohibition of slavery. The idea that the territories could determine their own local institutions without Congressional interference was dear to the Mormons, who knew that few people in the rest of the United States approved of their practice of polygamy.

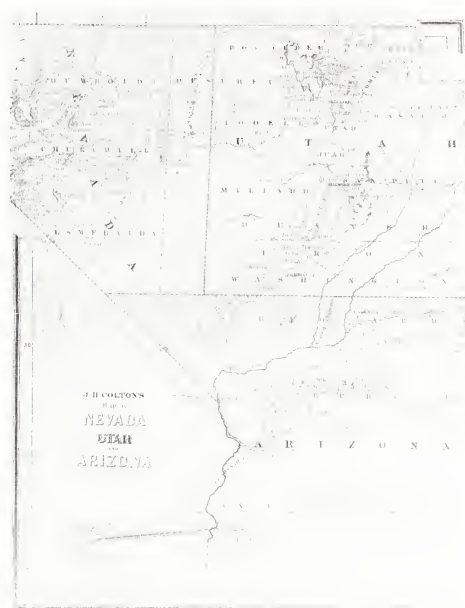
There were two problems in Dawson's accommodating embrace of the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories. First, he was the appointee of an administration which had risen to power by repudiating the principle of popular sovereignty and by urging that Congress should forbid the presence of slavery in the territories which it clearly had the constitutional grant of power to rule. Second, Dawson himself had criticized Stephen Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Act, which had applied the principle of popular sovereignty to other territories. Dawson had a public record of opposition to popular sovereignty, and he held his power through Abraham Lincoln, a man who had built his meteoric rise to national political success on denouncing Stephen Douglas's popular sovereignty as a morally obtuse policy.

Dawson's artful solution was, first, to reverse his own field and, second, to suggest that Lincoln's Republican party had been doing the same thing once it attained political office. The first, Dawson accomplished in a skillful passage in which he gracefully acknowledged that he had been overruled by the sweep of America's compromising history: "I need not say that I was among the opponents of the abrogation [of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska Act] . . . because the parties to the compromise could not be remitted to their former status; but as the true relation of the great principle of popular right as embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska act, to the subject of slavery, was developed, the opposition thereto lost force, and the people virtually endorsed the measure by the election of Mr. Buchanan in 1856." The second reversal, Dawson accomplished by reminding the Republicans and Lincoln that they had, since gaining office, organized the territories of Nevada, Colorado, and Dakota on the principle of congressional "non-intervention," that is, without demanding that the territories exclude slavery from their borders. Thus the speech which Dawson proudly forwarded to Lincoln contained a pointed jab at his boss, and Dawson's covering letter with the speech contained some nuggets of advice along the same lines from the Utah governor. Dawson mailed the letter just four days after he delivered the speech (probably as soon as the message had been printed), and he concluded thus:

I regret to read Secretary Cameron's speech at the Prentice Dinner in your city of Washington—its sentiment is wrong cruel & totally at war with the ideal of maintaining the Union—and I am highly gratified to know that your dissent therefrom is in consonance with the remark of Secretary Smith of the Interior.

You have much to fear from the Spirit of Abolitionism—which you met in modifying Major General Fremont's Proclamation—and in justly removing him . . .

The events to which Dawson referred included one of the quarterly gatherings at the home of newspaper editor John W. Forney, who described the event to which Dawson referred this way (in *Anecdotes of Public Men* [New York: Harper & Brothers, 1873]):



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
FIGURE 3. Utah during the Civil War (from Colton's *Atlas of the Union* [New York, 1864])

Another night, when nearly all the Cabinet were public Men [New York: Harper & Brothers, 1873]:

Another night, when nearly all the Cabinet were present, General Cameron, Secretary of War, startled the proprieties by taking bold ground in favor of arming the negroes. He was immediately answered by Hon. Caleb N [sic] Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and the controversy became exceedingly animated, enlisting all the company, silencing the music, and creating a deal of consternation.

The other event was General John C. Fremont's proclamation in Missouri (freeing the slaves of the disloyal) which President Lincoln overruled.

If Dawson had to back and fill in his message to meet the Mormons on ground of common agreement in regard to local sovereignty, he had no problems at all in regard to slavery and the causes of the Civil War. On that question he and the Mormons, or at least their leader Brigham Young, had long been in substantial agreement. Dawson's message, in its "purpose to take" not "a partizan, but a dispassionate and patriotic view of our national troubles," stated "that neither the Northern people nor the Southern people are wholly free from blame for the great evil that has come upon the nation." The real problem was the "atmosphere of passion" created by "a fanatical abolition party in the North" and "the people of the South, sensitive, hot blooded, impulsive, and fond of rule"—an atmosphere in which discussions of political questions led not to patriotic compromise after the example of the Founding Fathers but to conflict and civil war. Brigham Young was in substantial agreement with Dawson's view of the causes of the Civil War. In a sermon delivered in March, 1863, Young stated that the "rank, rabid abolitionists, whom I call blackhearted Republicans, have set the whole national fabric on fire . . . I am not an abolitionist, neither am I a pro-slavery man . . ." In 1859 Young had granted an interview to Horace Greeley's New York *Tribune* which

showed a spirit of practical compromise on sectional issues despite one seeming pro-slavery dictate of Mormon theology:

H.G. - What is the position of your church in respect to slavery?

B.Y. - We consider it of divine institution, and not to be abolished until the curse pronounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants.

H.G. - Are any slaves now held in this territory?

B.Y. - They are.

H.G. - Do your territorial laws uphold slavery?

B.Y. - Those laws are permitted—you can read for yourself. If slaves are brought here by those who owned them in the states, we do not favor their escape from the service of those owners.

H.G. - Am I to infer that Utah, if admitted as a member of the Federal Union, would be a slave state?

B.Y. - No; she will be a free state. Slavery here would prove useless and unprofitable. I regard it generally as a curse to the masters. I myself hire many laborers, and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to own them. . . . Utah is not adapted to slave-labor.

Dawson's message was not entirely a matter of concessions to his Mormon audience. One key passage, which surely is one of the particulars to which the *Deseret News* did not assent, left a considerable loophole in the meaning of territorial sovereignty:

It is, however, to be observed that as under the name of liberty many unblushing crimes have been committed, so under the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people of a State or Territory, excesses may be attempted which were never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, to be guarded against and destructive of the great ends of government; hence, under such circumstances it should be the duty of Congress to act *pro re nata* more with reference to the equity of the case than to the question of the legality or constitutionality of the power to be exercised, a course which will be found indispensable to the maintenance of internal peace, concord and justice, each of which is an element of Union.

In this one passage of an otherwise conciliatory address, Dawson invoked a sort of higher or natural law doctrine that imperilled the "peculiar institution" of the Mormons in Utah. Mormons surely knew that there was a considerable risk that the United States Congress would find polygamy a violation of natural law, and Dawson's doctrine would mean that they could not protect their peculiar institution whatever the legality or constitutionality of local popular sovereignty.

#### Dawson and Utah

Yet it cannot be said that Dawson was mouthing about constitutional compromises while secretly intending to undermine his constituents in regard to the central question, polygamy. While en route to Utah and during his residence there, Dawson sent a number of letters back to his Fort Wayne newspaper for publication. These letters consisted of descriptive accounts of his travels and observations. The most interesting one appeared in *Dawson's Weekly Times and Union* (Fort Wayne) on January 8, 1862, although it was written on December 16, 1861, just two days after Dawson sent his message to Abraham Lincoln. Dawson described the local institutions and made, in general, extremely conciliatory remarks about polygamy, declaring that "our preconceived notions are changed with regard to its producing jealousy, strife and hatred." In a remarkably dispassionate description, Dawson wrote, "It is proper, however, to say that the second and additional marriages, or more properly 'the sealing' make a union regarded as perfectly virtuous and honorable. . . ." Finally, in a passage that must have shocked Fort Wayne's Republicans, Dawson added this observation: "The people are industrious, and if there be signs of as much sensuality as I saw every day of my living in Fort Wayne, I have not seen the first one here, nor do I know where to observe such. Indeed purity is strictly inculcated, and any departure is severely reprobated." Dawson was, however, careful to leave the impression that he was being as politic as he could and that he was not at liberty to express his sincere opinions in all matters: "However, even handed and substantial justice demands of me to say that the system *has* its evils, which it

would ill become me to allude to, as the Executive of the Territory. . . ." Before his firsthand observations of Utah had apparently changed his mind, one of Dawson's letters to his newspaper had indicated a rather different view of the Territory and its inhabitants. Commenting on the armies he had seen around Washington, D.C., Dawson said,

I have but little more to add except to say that after our army shall have done its great good. . . a serious question will come up as to the disposition of them so as to leave the government clear of the dangers of some ambitious men who, long accustomed to exercise authority and draw pay from the Federal Treasury, may not relish retirement to the industrial walks of life. I could wish that twenty thousand of them shall then be marched into the Territory of Utah and be allowed to select as a bounty eighty acres of land each on condition that after their discharge they should each settle and improve it. In this way Federal authority there would command respect—and in this way immigration be invited by which the vast resources of that valuable territory could be developed.

Of course, Dawson's plan would mean a large foothold for non-Mormon population in Utah.

The Dawson-Mormon honeymoon lasted only five more days after his letter of December 16. On December 21, 1862, Governor Dawson vetoed a bill calling for the election of delegates to a convention to draft a constitution for statehood. The Mormons wanted to get into the Union as soon as possible because the United States Constitution would then prevent Congress from regulating the state's internal institutions. Dawson's veto claimed that the date set for choosing delegates was too close to allow time to tell all the people throughout the Territory and to allow time for Congressional approval of the act. Andrew Love Neff's *History of Utah, 1847 to 1869* (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1940) claims that the "flimsy and technical reason assigned [for Dawson's veto] was that the initiative in such matters belonged to Congress." Neff's description of Dawson's reasons is not entirely accurate, and it may be too strong to describe his reasons as "technical and flimsy." However, it is true that they did not embody Dawson's major objection to the statehood bill. (*To be continued*)



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation  
FIGURE 4. Simon Cameron



# Lincoln Lore

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Number 1645

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN, POLYGAMY, AND THE CIVIL WAR: THE CASE OF DAWSON AND DESERET (Cont.)

In fact, Dawson himself explained to President Abraham Lincoln in a letter on January 13, 1862, that "a further & a better reason [for vetoing was] not assigned—the fact that the evident purpose of this Convention was to put in operation a state government & if not admitted into the Union, to completely oust federal authority in this territory—a fact that will transpire ere the federal government is ready to meet it . . ." On December 23, 1861, an assassination attempt took place in Dawson's very presence when a gunman fired five pistol shots at a federal judge named Crosby in the streets of Salt Lake City. The *Deseret News* apparently dismissed the incident by saying that Crosby hired a boy for half a dollar to fire at him. On December 24, 1861, Governor Dawson issued a proclamation offering a reward for the would-be assassin. The *Deseret News* carried both the veto message and the reward proclamation on December 25, 1861. Six days later Dawson left Salt Lake City never to return.

Why he left has not been satisfactorily explained. Dawson himself tried to explain it to Lincoln this way on January 13, 1862:

On leaving Great Salt Lake City on the 31st ult en route for home & Washington City I was followed by a band of Danites and twelvemiles out, wantonly assaulted & beaten—the *real* cause of which may be found in the address of a committee prepared & delivered to a mass meeting in Salt Lake City called to take steps preparatory to calling a Convention for forming a Constitution & State Government.

The hostility of the people of the Utah Territory towards the federal authorities in general and towards Governor Dawson after his veto in particular may help explain the physical assault on Dawson's person, but it does not explain why he was "en route for home & Washington City" on December 31.

The customary explanation for Dawson's departure from Salt Lake City for Fort Bridger (from which point he addressed his letter of explanation to President Lincoln) is even more sensational. The telegraph carried news of it to Chi-

cago and Cincinnati newspapers late in January, 1862. Dawson's Fort Wayne newspaper first described it as "a difficulty . . . between Governor Dawson and some persons at Salt Lake City." Later the same paper printed the allegation that Dawson had "offered insult to a lady of the territory"; this, said the paper, was an "excuse" to get him out of the Territory.

In fact, no historian since has questioned the story. Carman and Luthin say Dawson departed when his "unwelcome gallantries toward a lady of the city became known." Mormon apologists like Matthias F. Cowley draw the incident in extreme terms:

John W. Dawson arrived early in December (1861) and delivered his message to the Legislature. He began a course of shameful debauchery. He insulted women until the widow of Thomas Williams drove him from her house with a fire shovel because of his vulgar abuse of her. On the last day of the year he left in the stage coach for the East, a known libertine and debauchee.

J.H. Beadle, whose book, *Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism*, is obviously critical of the Mormons, states that the Governor was involved in a discreditable affair "and in consequence of many threats precipitately fled the Territory." Neff accepts the judgment on the basis of the fact that both sympathetic and critical students of Mormon history agree on Dawson's personal (rather than political) reason for flight. Ray C. Colton's *Civil War in the Western Territories: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959), one of the more recent accounts, agrees that Dawson left "because of making indecent proposals to Mormon women" and states that he was flogged by ruffians led by a relative of one of the women. Three of the attackers were allegedly killed trying to escape, and the rest were tried and punished by law. Colton's account seems to be based on Orson F. Whitney's *History of Utah* (Salt Lake City, 1893). Although



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 1. Brigham Young (from Orson Whitney's *History of Utah* [Salt Lake City, 1892])



at the time of publication not all of these sources could be located and examined, those available did not cite any court records, quote testimony from the trials, or cite newspaper accounts of the trials of the "ruffians," though surely any of these sources would have had some direct evidence about the reason for the assault. One source did cite the name of a person involved in the crime, and another alluded to the punishments meted out. These must surely have come from sources as close to the original event as newspapers, but, again, the citations were not available in the sources consulted before this article was written.

Curiously, Fort Wayne's Democratic newspaper revealed more Hoosier solidarity than it did partisan animosity. As late as February 8, 1862, at least two weeks after news of the assault and the reasons alleged by Mormon authorities had reached Chicago and Cincinnati newspapers, the *Fort Wayne Weekly Sentinel* stated that the *Deseret News* said that Dawson had been "beat in a cowardly manner, by a gang of thieves, who also robbed the other passengers"; this was hardly behavior completely consistent with the view that outraged honor led to the assault on Dawson. Nor did the *Sentinel* see fit in the future to hound the competing editor about the story. Surviving issues of the paper for this period are scattered (the next one following the February 8 issue is the March 1 issue), but a check of the papers through the spring of 1862 seems to indicate an agreement not to agitate Dawson's wounds.

Dawson's *Weekly Times and Union*, of course, assayed to defend its publisher and one-time editor. The article on January 29, 1862, was entitled "Explanation" and asserted that Dawson's "trouble," if there was any, came from Mormon political opposition to his veto. A week later, the paper's article, "Justice to the Absent" insisted that Dawson's departure was not hasty and that, in fact,

When he left home [Fort Wayne] it was his intention to return by the first of February, which fact was known to his friends and very generally understood in this community. That his own private business required his presence here about that time, and that it was important he should return is well known to us.

The article promised an explanation when Dawson himself returned to clear the air. Fortunately, the files of Dawson's paper for this period are better than those for the Democratic paper. Dawson arrived in the city on February 13 (according to his daily paper), but there is no mention of him (and no explanation for the events in Utah) in the issues of February 19, 26, March 5, 19, 26, April 2, etc. A letter from Dawson about another matter appeared in August, and an article on November 5, 1862, said that "Mr. Dawson by reason of ill health has been for a long time unable to devote his personal attention to" the newspaper. If his health failed it was a surprise, for his daily paper reported his return by saying that he was "looking much better than we expected" and that "He will be at his post in a few days." Dawson could write a letter on another matter, but he could apparently offer no explanation. Mr. Dawson's case seems even weaker than that of his opponents.

Dawson's defense rested, then, on the assertion that he intended from the start to return to Fort Wayne by February 1, 1862. Incredibly, the newspaper did not bother to print or refer to an item in a previous issue supporting this contention. On November 20, 1861, Dawson's "Editorial Valedictory" appeared in his paper:

Having been commissioned Governor of the Territory of Utah, and having accepted the office, it becomes necessary for me to proceed immediately to my new home. I shall therefore leave here to-morrow and though I shall have this paper carried on till the end of the daily volume (1st Feb. next) to-morrow ceases my active editorial duties. I shall, however, correspond with the paper until the period of my return, at the time above stated.

Despite Dawson's intention to make Utah his "home," he may well have intended from the start to return to Fort Wayne by the first of February. Would he, however, have left Salt Lake City precisely when he did, December 31, in order to be in Fort Wayne by the first of February? It is hard to determine for sure. Apparently the trip took between two and three weeks. A little over two weeks elapsed between Dawson's "Vale-

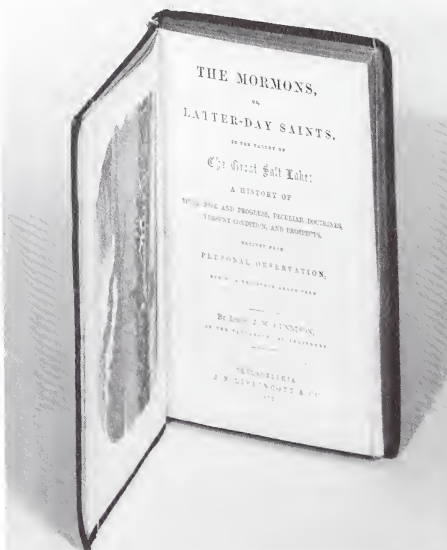
dictory" (November 20) and his appearance in Utah (December 6). A letter dated Utah, December 15, 1861, appeared in Dawson's Fort Wayne newspaper on January 8, 1862. The best guess is that Dawson left a week earlier than he had to in order to reach Fort Wayne by February 1.

I am greatly indebted to the Utah State Archives and Records Service in Salt Lake City for sending copies of their files on John Dawson. Among these materials is a letter from the acting Governor of the Territory, Frank Fuller, written January 9, 1862, answering a legislative committee's request for information about "the sudden, unceremonious, and unlooked for departure" of Dawson from Salt Lake City. Fuller replied with an "extract from a note received by me from that gentleman on the day of his departure." "My health is such," wrote Dawson, "that my return to Indiana for the time being, is imperatively demanded; hence I start this day." Fuller added that Dawson had told him "on the day of his arrival" that he intended "to return to Indiana at the close of the Legislative Session," but Dawson gave no reason for an earlier departure. The legislature was supposed to be in session for forty days. It convened on December 9, and it would have been in session well past the last day of December.

Dawson's note to Fuller about his health is the only reason he ever gave for his departure (he never said that he left Salt Lake City because of political hostility, only that he was beaten after leaving the city because of that hostility). He never explained his departure to President Abraham Lincoln or to the readers of his Fort Wayne newspaper. Nor did he ever attempt to counter in his newspaper the Mormons' allegations about his personal character. Dawson's silence is ominous.

#### Lincoln and Dawson's Case

Further clues to the truth of Dawson's story lie in the weak response he got from the Lincoln administration. Dawson's name is not to be found in the nine volumes of Lincoln's collected works. Dawson's letters in the Robert Todd Lincoln



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 2. President Lincoln borrowed this book from the Library of Congress about the time Dawson left for Utah.



Collection in the Library of Congress carry no endorsements on them. President Lincoln did not come to the rescue of his beleaguered territorial governor. Aside from the strong possibility that the sordid circumstances of his withdrawal precluded reinstatement, direct aid, or even a private vote of confidence, why did Lincoln ignore Dawson's plight?

For one thing, Dawson had not been very politic in his contacts with Lincoln. The President was used to having all kinds of unsought-for advice pressed upon him, but he could hardly have looked favorably upon Dawson's hasty jettisoning of Republican principle, and particularly of the principle on which Lincoln staked his career and on which he had depended to keep the Republicans from trying to woo his arch-rival Douglas in the late 1850's. Nor was it flattering to see Dawson curry favor with his own difficult constituency by pointing to inconsistencies in Republican policy in regard to the admission of new territories to the Union.

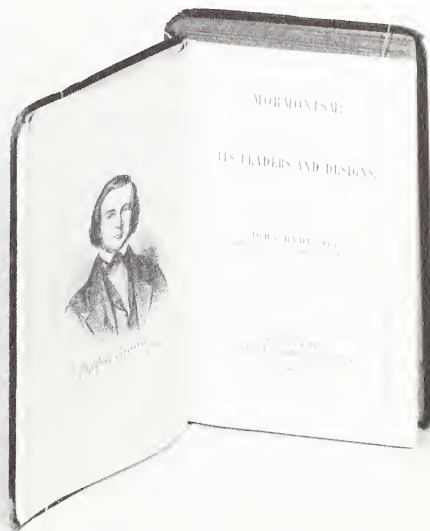
More important, although admittedly this is the judgment of hindsight, Dawson's advice was bad. His dire reports of Utah's disloyalty were not proved by the facts. In a letter written to Washington from Fort Bridger four days before his letter telling the authorities of his beating (but, curiously, written nine days *after* the beating despite his failure to mention it), Dawson urged the President to "take heed of affairs here, for everything is perilous, & growing daily worse." He tried to counteract other reports from federal authorities that the Territory was safe and loyal. "The report sent over the wires by Secretary [of the Territory, Frank] Fuller," wrote Dawson, "of the loyalty of this people was not warranted by the facts. . . ." Four days later Dawson scoffed, "And then talk about their loyalty[;] why such a thing is mythical—not a day passes but that disloyal sentiments are heard in the streets. . . ." More specifically, he told Lincoln,

The whole purpose of this people is to gain admission into the Union on an equal basis—& then the ulcer *polygamy* will have a sovereign protection which, while no other State nor this federal government can control, will be infecting every part of contiguous territory. . . . It must not be admitted till the foul ulcer is cured by a predominance of gentile [non-Mormon] population or by federal bayonets. . . .

Actually, Dawson's letter made him, rather than the Mormons, the enemy of the Union and the Constitution. This was a situation faced by opponents of the admission of Utah (at the time and for a long time to come, a heavy majority of the United States Congress) which the Mormons hoped to exploit. As one advocate of Utah statehood put it in the midst of the secession crisis of December, 1860, "I tell them [Congress] that we show our loyalty by trying to get in while others are trying to get out, notwithstanding our grievances, which are far greater than those of any of the Seceding States. . . ." This quotation seems to capture perfectly the spirit of Utah political opinion and, of course, indicates that Dawson was perhaps correct in regard to the *spirit* of Mormon opinion. Utah did want admission, not as a demonstration of loyalty to the cause of the government in Washington, but as a means to the cessation of federal control and (especially) federal threat to Utah's peculiar institution.

By July, 1862, this threat had become a reality because Congress passed (nearly unanimously), and Abraham Lincoln signed, a bill outlawing polygamy in the territories owned by the United States. Surely the Mormons could see the handwriting on the wall in 1861. The Republican party, which had rated polygamy on a par with slavery in 1856, had come to power in 1861. Nevertheless, the *spirit* of Utah's Unionism probably did not matter much to the beleaguered Republican President in 1861. Any Unionism must have looked good, and Lincoln certainly did not need any new fronts on which to fight his war. As long as Utah was maintaining loyalty, for whatever reason, communications with California were safe, and Lincoln did not see any reason to stir up trouble. As a practical matter of wartime fact, the Mormons got the better of the argument.

They did not, however, win the argument; that is, they did not gain entry into the Union. Doubtless Republican animosity towards Mormonism would have kept them out in any event, but the Congress had a telling argument anyhow. Utah's population was about 40,000. Other states had gained



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 3. President Lincoln borrowed this book from the Library of Congress about the time Dawson left for Utah.

admission with as sparse a population, but only when the apportionment ratio for representation in Congress had been much lower. By 1860 each representative stood for 126,903 citizens, and Utah, or Deseret as the Mormons wished their state to be called, was nowhere near having enough population to warrant representation in Washington.

Abraham Lincoln himself probably was not terribly favorably disposed towards Mormonism. Andrew Love Neff's *History of Utah, 1847 to 1869* has written the best treatment to date of Lincoln's views on the troublesome Territory. Neff points out that Lincoln, in a debate with Douglas in Springfield on June 26, 1857, baited his Democratic opponent by asking him, "If the people of Utah should peacefully form a state constitution tolerating polygamy, will the Democracy admit them into the Union?" Douglas, whom the Mormons liked for the doctrine he sponsored (popular sovereignty in the territories) and perhaps for the enemies he made (the Republicans), was quick to get on record as regarding polygamy as "a loathsome ulcer of the body politic." Neff also quoted a letter signed "Rebecca" in the *Sangamo Journal* of August 19, 1842, which referred to the Mormons as "Democratic pets." Recent authorities, however, say that Lincoln did not write this "Rebecca" letter. Later, Lincoln, a President who almost never used the veto power, signed the bill outlawing polygamy in the territories. Otherwise, his personal feelings about Deseret are unknown.

His practical political treatment of the Territory, however, seems clear from Neff's study, and it was not the policy of "bayonets" which Dawson urged on the President in January of 1862. Lincoln's policy was conciliatory and moderate. Lincoln's later replacements of territorial officials after Dawson's departure are a case in point. Stephen S. Harding of Indiana was chosen to replace Dawson, revealing the continuing influence of the Hoosier State on appointments within the Department of the Interior, which was headed by Hoosier John P. Usher after Caleb Smith's departure from the cabinet

early in 1863. After a subsequent conflict between Harding and other federal officials, on the one hand, and Utah's residents, on the other, Lincoln's appointments showed a particularly conciliatory policy. James Duane Doty, who had been Indian Superintendent in the Territory previously and who had therefore been a Utah resident for some time, became Governor. Amos Reed became Secretary. According to Neff, Reed's father, a lawyer in New York, had defended Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, in a famous legal case. Lincoln also appointed two Mormons to federal jobs, Jesse C. Little became United States Assessor, and Robert T. Burton became Collector of Internal Revenue for the Utah district. Such appointments met the major (openly stated) objection of the Mormons to territorial status. The resolutions of the mass meeting in Salt Lake City on January 6, 1862 (to which John Dawson had so strenuously objected), had complained of "the rigid policy of the President of the United States [in] persisting in appointing no resident or citizens of the Territory to any of the offices provided in its organic law, but continually selecting them from distant States,—men who have no interest in our welfare, in the prosperity of our Territory, who never identify their interest with us, who never build a house, a fence, or make any kind of improvement, but always rent houses and offices to serve out their time, receive their salaries, and then return to their homes in those distant states from whence they came, to use the means they thus acquired by making their homes and improvements away in some distant country." As early as April 28, 1862, again according to Neff's study (though the letter does not appear in Lincoln's collected works), Abraham Lincoln acknowledged political reality in the Territory by addressing an order to muster a company of volunteer cavalry directly to Brigham Young, President of the Mormon Church, and not to the federal authority in the Territory. In truth, President Lincoln followed Dawson's policy as it had been enunciated by Dawson prior to late December, 1861. In a letter addressed to his Fort Wayne newspaper and dated December 15, 1861, Governor Dawson outlined this practical policy for the federal government in regard to Utah:

... the immense advantage which this half way house between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean has been, in feeding overland immigration and aiding in the settlement of California, and the value it is now to the great mail and telegraph enterprizes, make one feel, with all the alleged faults of this people, that they should be borne with in a spirit of toleration becoming a great and enlightened nation, and be fostered so long as they keep faith with the Constitution and the laws. Of these things no man who has not been among them here is competent to rightly speak and judge.

Another possible reason for the coolness of the Lincoln administration to the appeals of Governor Dawson lay in that ever-present determinant of action, politics. When Dawson sent his message before the Utah legislature to his Fort Wayne newspaper to be printed there, his covering letter mentioned his having heard "that a few of my enemies are straining a point to try to get my appointment rejected by the Senate of the United States—on account of some of my anti-abolition articles. . . ." Dawson knew of some such charges as early as December 12, 1861. On January 22, 1862, his Fort Wayne newspaper published an article entitled "Envious of His Success." The article explained that on "Friday last," an article entitled "The Governor of Utah," appearing "over the imposing *nom de plume* of 'VERITAS'" in the *Indianapolis Journal*, had attacked Dawson's appointment as territorial governor. The gist of the letter, according to Dawson's editors, "seems to be, an attempt to prove that Governor Dawson is not a thorough-going, straight-out, ultra Republican, after the 'strictest sect of the Pharisees.'" Harding, Dawson's replacement, was noted for anti-slavery views.

The combination of forces and circumstances was enough to vanquish Dawson from the field of power within the Lincoln administration. His response was speedy. The issue of *Dawson's Weekly Times and Union* for March 19, 1862, carried this on its masthead:

For President in 1864,  
General George B. McClellan  
of Ohio.  
For Vice President,  
Gov. Wm. Sprague,  
of Rhode Island

This abrupt change in a previously pro-Lincoln newspaper occurred over two years before the presidential election would take place and just a little over a month after Dawson's return to Fort Wayne. The timing is significant for another reason. Dawson's switch came a full six months before Lincoln announced his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to the American public. Dawson's anti-abolition sentiments could hardly have smelled this development so far in advance. Winfred Harbison's "Lincoln and Indiana Republicans, 1861-1862" (*Indiana Magazine of History*, XXXIII [September, 1937]) cites *Dawson's Weekly Times and Union* as the first Indiana newspaper to defect from its previous support of the Republicans. Although Harbison says that Dawson "was one of the few conservative 'Unionists' who already felt that the President had gone too far on the emancipation question," it seems doubtful that any overt move by Lincoln elicited the response. It seems more likely that Dawson resented the opposition of the abolition faction in the Indiana Republican party to his quest for political office (or political vindication) from the Republican administration in Washington.

The case of Dawson and Deseret is not closed by this article; hopefully, it will be reopened. It is a significant chapter in the history of the Lincoln administration. A full explanation of the reasons for Dawson's sudden departure from Utah would illuminate the nature of Lincoln's views of Mormonism as well as the character of Lincoln's relationship to the Republican party in Indiana, always an important swing state in Republican political calculations. For these reasons and because of the sensational nature of the case itself, it deserves more attention that it has received to date.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

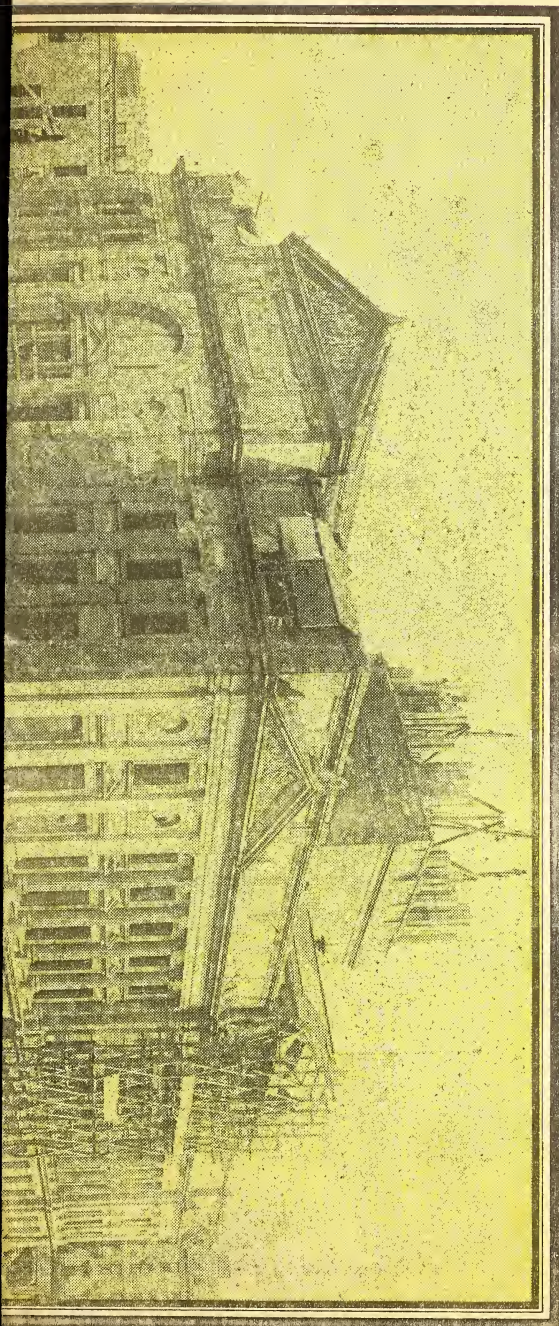
FIGURE 4. John P. Usher



# SUMMIT

The News-Sentinel

Feb. 11, 1984





# SUMMIT

The News-Sentinel

Feb. 11, 1984



Construction work on the Allen County Courthouse in 1904.

News-Sentinel file photo

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## SUMMIT

The News-Sentinel Magazine

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### SUNDAY TV NEWS SHOWS

- **This Week With David Brinkley:** noon, WPTA, Channel 21.
- **Face the Nation:** U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick; Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark.; political science professor Sewaryn Blaler, 11:30 a.m., WANE, Channel 15.
- **60 Minutes:** Reports on the extreme measures used to enforce birth control in China; a man's attempt to fake his own disappearance and collect \$1 million insurance; and how South Tucson, Ariz., was forced into bankruptcy after a disabled police officer won \$3.5 million in a lawsuit, 7 p.m., WANE, Channel 15.

### TV changes

These changes have been made in TV schedules and replace programs listed in today's Channels magazine.

- TODAY**  
**10:05 PM**  
 (3) (2) (29) High School Musical  
**11:00 PM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Movie: "Super Dragon"
- SUNDAY**  
**12:30 PM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Movie: "Captain January"  
**1:00 PM**  
 (2) (1) (13) Basketball: Illinois vs. Iowa  
**3:35 PM**  
 (4) (2) (29) Tumbling Walls  
**12:05 AM**  
 (4) (2) (29) Open Up
- DAYTIME**  
**11:00 AM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Today in Indiana  
**11:30 AM**  
 (4) (4) (31) The Newlywed Game  
**1:30 PM**  
 (4) (4) (31) The 700 Club
- MONDAY**  
**8:00 PM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Movie: "2001: A Space Odyssey" (Entire film)  
**11:00 PM**  
 (4) (4) (31) News  
**12:30 AM**  
 (4) (4) (31) INN News  
**1:00 AM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Thick of the Night  
**2:30 AM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Movie: "Bronk"  
**4:00 AM**  
 (4) (4) (31) Movie: "Love War"

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### Around Town

The Around Town column which normally appears on this page will not return for several weeks while features editor Nancy Venderly works on special projects.

## 'Children' triumph for Arena

An eloquent evening of theater is in store for audiences who attend Arena Dinner Theater's production of "Children of a Lesser God."

The play, which opened Friday night and was introduced for the first time on a Fort Wayne community theater stage, was a challenge ably met by its seven-member cast and director Carole Horstman.

Highly sensitive portrayals were offered by Jackie Karasak as the totally deaf Sarah Norman, and John Studebaker, as speech therapist James Leeds, whom Norman eventually marries.

Written by Mark Medoff, "Children" has, since 1980, won the Tony, Outer Critics and Drama Desk awards with good reason.

Poignant, humorous and insightful, the play affords a hearing audience a glimpse of the frustrations, pride and challenges involved in relationships between deaf and hearing — and of the complications which can arise when they attempt to share, and sometimes impose, their worlds upon one another.

Starkly staged, the Arena production could have fallen flat had the often intense, often eloquent Karasak and quietly perceptive Studebaker not so capably met the physical and emotional demands of their roles.

The play is one we believe deaf and hearing-impaired audiences also will find sensitively performed. The cast began to learn signing last October and can take pride in the end result, which was natural, graceful — and, according to sign translator Karen Perry, highly articulate.

Such plays are rare, and so are local productions of them. We hope many in the area take advantage of the opportunity to attend, as did a group of deaf and hearing-impaired students from Elmhurst High School at the Thursday evening dress rehearsal performance.

Arena is to be complimented on bringing the play to Fort Wayne — and for choosing Horstman, 32, as director. It is the first full-length play she has directed — and she wisely focused her attention on development and skills of the characters — not the trappings of their environment.

Karen Perry, of Fort Wayne — periodically employed as a sign translator for the deaf by Indiana Vocational Rehabilitation, Park Center and the Allen County juvenile court system — considers the overall quality of signing in the production as excellent. Her observations concerning the play follow:

There were several moments of creative, dynamic signing — only occasionally contrasted with attempts at saying something by using the wrong concept. An example of a relatively insignificant point: The actors' occasionally used a sign — waving toward their back — as a sign for



James Hodgkin, right, counsels John Studebaker in a recent rehearsal for "Children of a Lesser God."

the English word concept of 'come back.' They would more correctly 'spell' back.

"One of numerous examples of the dynamism achieved by both Studebaker and Karasak occurred when they used the intertwining thumb-and-index circles between themselves and the audience as a picture of 'relationship.'"

"I felt privileged to be in on the knowledge that the actors were being real. The dialogue was visually substantiated. The pictures (the signed language) do give depth to the spoken symbols used by the hearing. Knowing they were doing it correctly was like a private 'trick.'"

"It was obvious Jackie Karasak had invested considerable effort in developing signing skills which were clear and graceful. Amusingly, Studebaker's occasional fumbled signing typifies the level of ability a concerned hearing person can reach — never a natural signer (such as a child of deaf parents), but a crossable 'bridge' between the worlds of hearing and deaf."

"Sarah's stomping is one way a deaf person would naturally attract another's attention; a hearing person hears the noise, a deaf person feels the vibration on his feet."

"Sarah's reluctance to speak is very common with people who have been deaf from birth. Karasak's broad-spectrum voice tones were an attempt, but not typical, of the indefinable sound created by a deaf-born person."

"A hearing person around deaf people can experience many tearing self-examinations, such as Leeds was experiencing in the play. I've experienced a deaf person's needing me and my taking too much pleasure in being able to 'help' them — especially if there's an audience. It's rather like being on stage. I have to be interrelating with that person



REVIEW

and keep that in focus — and not take strokes from everyone who is watching at the deaf person's expense.

"The play reflects another problem bearing people can have with a disabled person: It appeared to me James Leeds was repeating a dependency relationship from his childhood. His mother had considered him a 'god' capable of miracles; now he is attempting to be Sarah's miracle worker. Leeds confesses he is used to playing the role of helper. Sarah, I think, wants an equal relationship. The characters' biggest struggles are in explaining their individual needs to each other and resolving the conflicting goals."

"Equality is possible between deaf and hearing persons. The key to finding it is each making his/her demands known — and each caring enough to keep trying."

"Seeing all the problems I've encountered and/or observed in the deaf culture/world condensed into that two hours — and having the characters responding with a positive resolution — was satisfying. For example, Sarah explains that as she grew up people pointed to her and said, 'she needs, she wants.' It was pleasing to see her demand, now changed to 'I need, I want,' being not only acknowledged but accomplished."

### "Children of a Lesser God"

- **Director:** Carole Horstman
- **Support:** Arena Dinner Theater
- **Where:** Chamber of Commerce, 826 Ewing St.
- **When:** 7:15 p.m. dinner, 8:30 show to night, Feb. 17-18, 24-25
- **Tickets:** \$14, call 424-1435

### The Cast:

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Sarah Norman | Jackie Karasak  |
| James Leeds  | John Studebaker |
| Ona Dennis   | Brink Wagner    |
| Mrs. Norman  | Janet Vodnih    |
| Lydia        | Becky Niccum    |
| Mr. Franklin | James Hodgkin   |
| Edna Klein   | Bonnie Tobey    |

## Early courthouse structures failed to withstand time

The best known building in Allen County, and certainly the most unique, is its courthouse. It is also one of the finest county courthouses in the United States.

Dedicated on Sept. 23, 1902, five years after its cornerstone was laid, this proud building cost over \$800,000, including its interior furnishings. The courthouse is constructed of the blue limestone of Bedford, Ind., and Vermont Granite in a balanced combination of styles from Grecian and Roman to Renaissance.

The simple Doric lines of the first floor rise to the more elaborate Ionic columns of the second story, while the ornate Corinthian and Roman Imperial styles dominate the third level. Above all is the great golden dome on which turn the copper statue of the goddess of Liberty, 225 feet from the street level. A wind vane, the 13 1/2-foot goddess always holds her torch of enlightenment toward the breeze as she turns on graphite-packed ball bearings.

The spirit of the Renaissance is reflected in the exterior decorations. The friezes and cornices around the building are filled with the sculptured images and proverbs of the history of Allen County, American government, industry, virtue, and the law. On the Calhoun Street front, for instance, there are images of Science, Invention, George Washington, Commerce, and Jurisprudence.

Inside, the celebration of civilization and local history continues in brilliant color. Through each of the four entrances the visitor passes the bright pillars of "scagliola" (an imitation ornamental stone, made of gypsum and glue) across the intricately tiled floor to marble stairways leading to the second level. At the center of the building, in the rotunda, the eye is drawn to the brilliant illuminated glass dome that connects the galleries to the Circuit and Superior Court chambers.

The four huge murals in the dome were painted by Charles Holloway, and depict in allegory the opposing themes of Despotism and Anarchy (on the south wall) and Democracy and Lawful Government (on the north wall), or those of Peace and Prosperity (east) opposite the images of War and Despair (west).

The scenes and sculptured panels continue in the four courtrooms. Here are murals depicting the history of the law, and the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, the terrors of war, and the workings of justice. There are also sculptures showing the earliest events in local history, such as the arrival of Chief Little Turtle, the suspension of the canal.

**Michael Hawfield**

**CITYSCAPES**



The catalogue of themes is indeed quite large, and the visitor should use the detailed guide books that are available to get the fullest sense of the richness of the building.

The courthouse, 134 feet wide and 270 feet long, takes up the entire block bounded by Main, Berry, Court and Calhoun streets. This was the plot of land, known as courthouse square, that was set aside by the first settlers for governmental use.

When Allen County was formed on Dec. 17, 1823, there were no government facilities. The state commissioners who attended the organization of the county used Ewing's tavern, called Washington Hall, at Barr and Columbia streets, for their meetings. The next year, in 1824, John Barr and John McCorkle, who had bought and laid out the central lands of the town of Fort Wayne, gave the county the area of courthouse square for use in constructing buildings for public affairs.

Reflecting the times, the county agent, John Tipton, was promptly ordered to build a pound to hold stray animals. Not until 1831 did the county get around to erecting its first courthouse.

In preparation, Francis Comperet, the county agent of 1831, was instructed "to see that all the brush and stumps on the public square were removed." Bids were then taken for the construction of the new building, and a contract was let to John Archer "to furnish the brick, James Hudson to lay up the brick and furnish the lime and stone, and Hanna and Edsall to do the carpenter work and furnish all lumber, timber, nails, glass, etc., for \$3,321.75."

A year later the 40-foot square building facing Main Street was in use. But it was so poorly constructed that it was soon abandoned. One editor complained that "what are termed county buildings are a mass of worthless trash, unsafe and unfit as a depository of the public records."

Even the nearby log jail suffered from poor construction. The Sentinel commented that "it only served as an asylum for the felon, as he would have been put to sleep, and he availed himself of a little repose and



This small building, 40 feet square, served as the first courthouse of Allen County for a brief period in the 1830s.

then made sure his escape."

The first courthouse building was, indeed, never even finished. On the first floor were held the court proceedings, while the second floor, originally intended to be partitioned into offices, remained open and was given over to general meetings, mock trials, amateur theatricals, sessions of private schools, and the first meetings of the Presbyterian congregation. But every time the wind rose the small steeple on top threatened to fall in. At last the Presbyterians abandoned the place, and so did the county magistrates.

A temporary frame courthouse (sometimes called the second county courthouse) was built on the southeast corner of Court and Berry streets, and a clerk's office and a new jail and recorder's office were built on the square on opposite corners.

The story is told that when Edward Griswold was given the task of tearing down the rickety first courthouse he first removed the steeple from the center of the roof, leaving a gaping hole. Props were so arranged around the building that when the last stay was removed the entire structure would come down at once. When the time came to do this, Griswold somehow was still inside, and when the building fell with a crash it was feared he'd been killed. As the dust cleared, however, Griswold was found standing, surprised, just in the open spot left by the hole in the collapsed roof.

By 1847 a new courthouse was ordered to be built. Samuel Edsall won the bid to do the work, but within 10 years this, too, was found to be an inadequate courthouse for the rapidly

growing community.

Agitation for a new (third) courthouse "that would last for a century, at least," resulted, again, in Samuel Edsall being given the contract for building it, at a cost of \$78,000, according to the designs of Edwin May of Indianapolis. The cornerstone was laid in May 1861 (two weeks after the beginning of the Civil War), and by July 1862 the building was in use. All the other courthouse-square buildings were then demolished.

Measuring 65 feet wide and 120 feet long, or less than half the area of today's courthouse, the brick structure trimmed in limestone was for many years the most pretentious county courthouse in Indiana. The building had four tall octagonal towers on each end and niches which held full-sized statues of Anthony Wayne and George Washington.

A large tower, holding a bell that weighed more than half a ton, rose 160 feet from the ground and had four clocks. By the 1890s this cupola had four large "Jenny Electric Arc Lamps" attached to the top to light the entire building from above. Outside, in the lawn, was an ornate water fountain shaded by a gazebo with a large copper eagle on top (on display in the historical museum today).

With construction underway in 1859, this courthouse was the scene of stirring events in its first years. In honor of presidential candidate Stephen Douglas' visit to Fort Wayne in 1860, Abe Lincoln was burned in effigy on the courthouse lawn.

Even while still under construction, Turn to LINCOLN/Page 45



## City, county disagreed

**LINCOLN** From 35  
tion the courthouse was the site of  
the first gathering of the 44th Indiana  
Volunteers before they went off  
to the Civil War. Forming a hollow  
square and surrounded by throngs of  
Fort Wayne onlookers, the troops in  
their new uniforms watched Mayor  
Franklin P. Randall present their  
commander with a specially made  
silk Stars and Stripes. Then the men  
listened as the mayor exhorted them  
to defend the flag "until death do  
them part."

By the end of the nineteenth century  
this once grand building had  
begun to fall to ruin. Loud protests  
were raised about the poor ventilation  
and lack of a sewage system.  
Led by city officials such as Mayor  
Charles Zollinger and Charles  
Muhler, a movement almost  
succeeded in creating a joint city-  
county building project. But county  
officials delayed, and Zollinger  
moved ahead to build his own city  
hall at Barr and Berry Streets, which  
was completed in 1894. Such a joint  
project would not again be broached  
for another 60 years.

Under the leadership of Perry A.  
Randall the county was ready in  
1895 to begin its new courthouse.  
The design submitted by Brentwood

S. Tolan was accepted, and the corner-  
stone was laid on Nov. 17, 1897,  
in what was then the largest ceremony  
ever held in Fort Wayne.

Thousands crammed the streets  
around the courthouse square to see  
Gov. James A. Mount and his entourage  
officiate in the cornerstone ceremony.  
Delegations from each of the  
county's 20 townships were present,  
and representing the city of Fort  
Wayne was Louis Peltier, the oldest  
resident of the city, who was born in  
the fort in 1813. Once the eight-ton  
stone was laid in place, Col. Robert  
Robertson, Fort Wayne's Civil War  
vintage Congressional Medal of  
Honor winner and ex-lieutenant  
governor, held forth for more than  
an hour on the history of the U.S. legal  
system.

Thus properly launched, the  
fourth courthouse of Allen County  
began its role as a central feature of  
community life. Even before it was  
completed, the rotunda served in  
1899 as the place of honor for the  
casket of Fort Wayne's other Civil  
War hero, General Henry Lawton,  
who was killed in the Philippines  
earlier that year.

*Michael Hawfield is executive director of  
the Historical Museum, 302 E. Berry St.*



The late attorney N.C. Miller, familiar with the appearance of the  
courthouse square in the 1840s, provided information for the pre-  
paration of this sketch. All buildings on the square were removed  
when the county's third courthouse was built.



The third Allen County courthouse, built  
in 1861, is pictured here. Built for  
\$78,000, the building had four tall octagonal  
towers on each end and niches which  
held full-sized statues of Anthony Wayne  
and George Washington. The large tower,

rising 160 feet from the ground, held a bell  
weighing more than half a ton. An ornate  
water fountain, shaded by a gazebo with  
a large copper eagle on top, adorned the  
lawn. The eagle is on display at the His-  
torical Museum, 302 E. Berry St.

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**WDEF-12**

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Construction work on the Allen County Courthouse in 1904.

News-Sentinel file photo

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Mini Pages  
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Cover design: Jerry Stewart/The News-Sentinel



# THE ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Fort Wayne, Indiana



A COMMEMORATIVE BOOKLET

ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
D. S. TOLAN ARCHT. F. WAYNE, IND.



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Board of Commissioners, Allen County, Ind.

The Allen County Court House

Constructed — 1902



## TO THE CITIZENS OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA:

On September 24, 1902, the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County met and dedicated our magnificent Court House. It was then and still is now one of the most beautiful and well-designed County Court Houses in the United States.

In the early 1960's it became apparent to the County and City officials that the Old City Hall would have to be replaced and that the administrative offices of Allen County would have to be moved from the Court House to a new building. It was then determined that the City-County Building should be built.

When a bond issue was authorized by the County Commissioners and the County Council of Allen County for the City-County Building, it was determined to earmark at least \$1,000,000.00 for the restoration and preservation of the Court House.

Paul W. Philips, President of the Allen County Bar Association in 1964, determined that in order to work closely with the Allen County Commissioners, it was necessary to create a committee known as the Court House Restoration and Preservation Committee. Mr. Philips appointed the undersigned as Chairman of that Committee and each succeeding President of the Bar Association renewed this appointment.

Mr. James R. Solomon, President of the Bar Association, in the Fall of 1974, appointed the undersigned as Chairman of the Court House Restoration and Preservation Committee and Rededication Committee.

The City-County Building was completed and dedicated on September 17, 1971. Thereafter, all of the administrative offices of Allen County were moved to the City-County Building.

Strauss Associates, Inc. was employed in 1966 to draw the plans for remodeling and restoring the Court House. Definite instructions were given that the interior design of the Court House should not under any circumstances be altered.

In connection with the remodeling and restoration of the Court House, the first phase took place between 1967 and 1971 when the residents were provided for the storage of records. New basements were provided and a tunnel was constructed under the Court House. Phase two of the work was completed in 1971 and was completed in 1972 when new sidewalks, landscaping around the building, cleaning the floor, installing new windows and doors, and refinishing the clock and pedestal were completed.

The principal features of the restoration of the building included the installation of new heating and electrical systems, the installation of new lighting and air conditioning system was installed, new plumbing and electrical work was done, and the building was repainted. The restoration of the building was completed in 1972 and the building was dedicated on September 17, 1971.

In addition to the renovation, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office was moved into the Court House, the Sheriff's Office and the Clerk's Office were enlarged. A new Law Library was established on the first floor.

The Allen County Bar Association and the Citizens of Fort Wayne are deeply indebted to the County Officials, who in their wisdom provided the funds for the complete restoration and preservation of the Court House.

At the dedication ceremony members of the Supreme Court and the Third District Court of Appeals of Indiana, the entire Allen County Judiciary, and Officials of Allen County were in attendance. Governor Otis R. Bowen, Governor of the State of Indiana, gave the principal dedicatory address, and Senator Birch E. Bayh extended greetings to the assembled guests.

It is with considerable pride that the Commissioners of Allen County and the Allen County Bar Association have issued this booklet in commemoration of the Rededication of the Allen County Court House.

*Walter E. Helmke*

Walter E. Helmke, Chairman  
Court House Restoration, Preservation  
and Rededication Committee

May 1, 1975

## A Proud Link with the Past - a Tribute to Artistry and Craftsmanship

The Court House of Allen County, Indiana, in the City of Fort Wayne, is a monument of the people of Allen County. It is one of the largest, most beautiful and splendid court house structures in Indiana, a work of art that present and future generations must behold with just pride and admiration.

### FIRST ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

In 1831, the first Court House of Allen County was built at a cost of \$3,321.75, and was used for nine years.

### SECOND ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The second Allen County Court House was brick, one story in height of very plain exterior, and situated on the east side of the square.

### THIRD ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The third Allen County Court House was completed July 23, 1862.

This was a square brick structure, a combination of Doric and Corinthian architecture, and had for its exterior ornamentation life-size figures of Generals Wayne and Washington in full Continental uniforms, in niches upon the northern and western facades. A central cupola with four clock dials faced the four enclosing streets.

### FOURTH ALLEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE PRESENT STRUCTURE

The cornerstone for the present Court House was laid on November 17, 1897. A copper box is imbedded in the corner-stone which contains copies of daily papers, lists of County officials, statements of County finances, data of County business, coins of different denominations, and memorials of various kinds.

The structure, costing with its interior furnishings \$817,553.19, was dedicated on Wednesday, September 24, 1902

### EXTERIOR

#### CLASSICAL GRACE AND BEAUTY

The well-proportioned building is of blue limestone, from Bedford, Indiana, and is a combination of the Renaissance, Roman, and Grecian, in architecture. The graceful columns and pilasters of the first and second stories are Ionic, and the Corinthian style is the third story.

Ionic columns and capitals, set twelve feet apart, surround the upper part of the building, the

colonnade repeating, in smaller size columns, about the dome. The dome contains clock dials facing the four corners of the compass, and surmounting all is a revolving copper statue of Liberty holding her torch of enlightenment, heroic in size, 13 feet 8 inches in height.

### CALHOUN STREET (WEST)

The Calhoun Street side has a set of ornamental tablets, inscribed with the names of the twenty townships of Allen County, and just below the cornice in the center is the carved quotation:

*Forth from this fair life  
Measureless things are wrought  
A thought-dawn born  
Which shall not cease to broaden till  
its beam  
Makes noon of knowledge  
For a gathered world.*

Above the entrance on this side is the maxim:

*Be just and fear not.*

With the inscription on the second story above the entrance:

*Jurisprudence is the knowledge of  
things divine and human; and science  
of what is right and what is wrong.*

### BERRY STREET (SOUTH)

On the Berry Street side are the words carved above the door:

*Law favoreth Charity.*

The second story bearing the inscription -

*Justice - the hope of all who suffer -  
The dread of all who wrong -*

surmounting which, just below the cornice, is the quotation: -

*Poise the cause in justice scales -  
Whose beams stand sure,  
Whose rightful cause prevails.*

### COURT STREET (EAST)

Above the large art glass window in the center of the Court Street or east side are the familiar lines from Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" -

*Doubt not - through the ages  
One increasing purpose runs;  
And the thoughts of men are widened  
With the process of the suns -*

followed just above the door with -

*Consent makes the law.*



### MAIN STREET (NORTH)

The upper inscription upon the north of Main Street end contains those forceful words from Webster's famous speech in reply to Haynes in 1830:

*The people's Government: made for  
the people;  
Made by the people and answerable to  
the people.*

The second story shows Tennyson's beautiful lines:

*Ring out the thousand wars of old  
Ring in the thousand years of peace —*

and just above the entrance —

*Law hateth wrong.*

Above the cornice, outlining the building on the Berry, Main and Court Streets facades, are numerous panels bearing full length figures of men in groups of three, representing the many explorers, pioneers, warriors, statesmen, jurists, scientists and inventors, etc., who for especial ability in the many different fields of effort, have been awarded enduring places in the annals of our country's history.

### INTERIOR

Entrances on each of the four sides of the building have triple doors which are flanked by granite columns. The interior floors in vestibules, lobbies and rotunda are of mosaic encaustic tiles.

The lower corridor is open from end to end and from side to side, through the center of the building. Large pillars of Scagliola support the center and surround the well of the dome or rotunda. Italian marble stairways lead from the entrances on the first or basement floors to the two successive floors above. Throughout the building, Italian marble walls extend up to ornamental plaster cornices. Large columns are used throughout the halls, on the lower floor, of Verde Antique Scagliola, and those surrounding the well of the dome are of a beautiful cream pink.

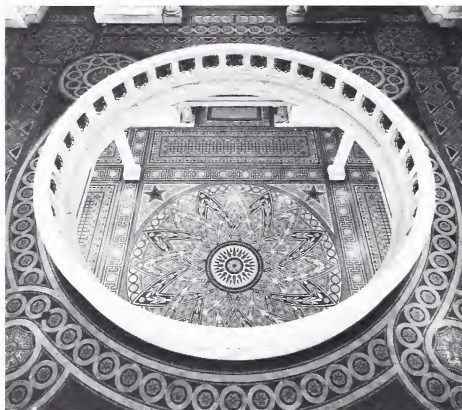


## ROTUNDA

The open rotunda extending from the first floor to the arch of the dome, flanked by impressive stairways and encircled by massive pillars and fine ballustrades, is the center of the whole masterful conception. Outside, from whatever direction one approaches, the dome, which is its outer shell, is first to catch the eye.

The floor of the rotunda is square with a central well, circular on the office floor, octagonal on the Judiciary Floor, each surrounded with ballustrade of pure Italian marble, the floors of encaustic tiles laid in rich mosaic design.

The four sides are arched by graceful pendentives to meet the dome and enclose great semicircular windows filled with stained glass. Encircling the four arched windows are exquisite mural paintings by Mr. Charles Holloway, of Clinton, Iowa.



### NORTH SIDE

The sketch on the north arch symbolizes a community that is governed by just laws tempered with mercy. In the center of the arch is the figure of the Law with open book of the code in her lap, and holding in either hand the tablets of the God-given law. To the right of the Law is the figure symbolizing Justice, holding the flaming sword and scales, and on the left is the figure of Mercy placing a restraining hand upon the lap of the Law. On one side of the arch, are symbolized by appropriate figures, the Industries. Agriculture is typified by the husbandman, while Commerce is pointing out to him a market.

Below are figures bringing the products to the wharf. In front is the figure of Weaving and in the foreground is a blacksmith. By his side is a machinist testing a cog-wheel for flaws. The group symbolizes Manufacturing.

On the other side of the arch, in the foreground, are shown the sister arts of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture.

To the side of them is a figure reading, symbolizing Literature, and next to her Poetry is reciting verses. To the right of the group of Literature, Music is represented by two figures.

### EAST SIDE

The subject of the east panel is Peace and Prosperity.

In the center of the arch is Peace in a golden chariot; alongside are her handmaidens, to the right youths and maidens are dancing. On the left side of the arch, is Ceres, the Goddess of Earth's Fruitfulness. At the head of the procession, two youths are leading a white bull. On either side maidens are playing musical instruments. All is joy and happiness, peace and plenty.



### SOUTH SIDE

The subject of the south panel is Despotism and Anarchy.

Despotism occurs when the whim of an individual is the supreme law; discontent and anarchy are rampant. In the center of the arch, the Despot lies reclining on a gilded couch. He is a sensual animal type, a Nero, surrounded by his henchman and guard. A woman on bended knee pleads for justice, for her daughter's honor, for her own honor, in vain. A soldier lays his hand roughly on her shoulder and drags her away to be lashed. Below to the right of the center, prisoners in chains are being dragged to the dungeon, old men and youths and fair maidens. The executioner applies the lash to a strong man, who lies in agony. The people crowd around, awe-struck and horrified, some biding their time, others more reckless and with threatening look and gestures. On the left side a wild crowd is clamoring for justice. In the background others are beginning to apply the torch, the people are in arms, the revolt is on and anarchy follows.

### WEST SIDE

War is shown upon the west panel. As peace and prosperity are the natural outcome of law and order, so war and devastation is the inevitable result of despotism and anarchy. In the center of the arch is the genius of War in an armored chariot drawn by wild horses and fiends, with serpent-entwined hair and pendulous breasts. In the background riding with the dark green clouds across the lurid sky lighted up with the flame of the burning city, are Death, Pestilence and Devastation, typified by appropriate figures below. Coming from either side, the two armies are clashing together — the people are gaining, the forces of Heaven lend their aid and shadowy figures from the dark clouds are swirling thunderbolts which compel the enemy to fall back, and be trampled under the feet of the horses of those following — the people rush in with redoubled force — victory will be theirs. Old men and women are wailing over the dead bodies of loved ones. A mother clasps her son to her breast while with the other hand she buckles on his sword; a husband embraces his wife and child while moving on to battle. The dead and wounded and frightened groups of women and children fill the foreground.











A REAL TRADITION  
IS NOT THE RELIC  
OF A PAST  
THAT IS  
IRRETRIEVABLY GONE;

IT IS A LIVING FORCE  
THAT ANIMATES  
AND INFORMS  
THE PRESENT . . .

TRADITION ASSURES  
THE CONTINUITY OF CREATION.

— IGOR STRAVINSKY

## COURT ROOM NO. 1

Beginning a survey of the rooms on the Judiciary Floor, we find Court Room No. 1 occupying the extreme south end. The walls of a rich Massachusetts Scagliola are panelled in a dark tone, relieved with light Alps Green borders. On the west side is the Judge's stand, back of which is his private room. All the furnishings are of mahogany. Below the ornamental cornice, the walls are encircled with a frieze of bronze sculptured panels, the consistent subject of which is Government in its different departments, as Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Industries and Science. These are the work of Messrs. Barth & Staak, of Fort Wayne.

### THE WEST PANELS PORTRAYING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 1. United States Treasury — Represented by a male figure in center, on left the coining of money, with the United States Mint in the background; on the right, the printing of bank notes with the United States Treasury Building in the background.

No. 2. Education — A female figure in center. Left mental education shown by youth studying — Owl and Sphinx, emblems of wisdom and the unknown. Upon the right, physical education exemplified by disc throwers.

No. 3. Laws — A male figure in center holding the written Constitution. Left, a group of warriors, women and child, signifies protection for the weak and helpless. Right, man casting ballot. Capitol at Washington shown in background.

No. 4. Judiciary — In center a female figure as the Law decides between the guilty culprit on the right, and the accused innocent on the left.

No. 5. Agriculture — A female figure in the center represents the fruitful earth; dairy and cattle grazing on the left and on the right man and horse, tillers of the soil.

## THE COURT ROOMS

### THE NORTH PANELS REPRESENTING THE SCIENCES

No. 1. Natural History — A female figure with thoughtful brow, seated between Flora and Fauna.

No. 2. Geology and Chemistry — Male figure in center holds the crystal. Left group signifies Chemistry, right group compounding drugs.

No. 3. Medicine — Aesculapius, the father of medical instructors in the center, teaching. On the left, Surgery is represented, dissection of body; right, Medication.

No. 4. Astronomy — Hipparchus, "Father of Astronomy," in center with students on right and left studying the heavens with refractor.

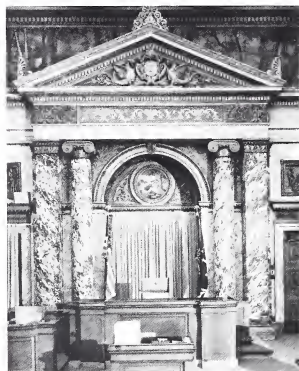
No. 5. Literature — accompanied by cupid as Poetry on left and the Drama on right. Congressional Library in background.

### THE EAST PANELS REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND LIBERAL ARTS

No. 1. Carpentry.

No. 2. Masonry — The triumphal Arch of Constantine and the Egyptian pyramids in the background represent the results of enduring masonry.

No. 3. A cartouche — holding the clock for the room with figures representing America, past and present. An Indian on the left, with crude weapons and dress stands for the



past — on the right a mechanic holding a telephone, with locomotive in foreground, speaks of progress in the present.

No. 4. Iron Industries — At left foundry work is illustrated; at right, machinery and structural iron work, most perfect example of which is shown in the Ferris wheel in background.

No. 5. Decorative Art Industries — At left an artisan at work on scroll; at right, chasing and embellishing a helmet.

### THE SOUTH PANELS ILLUSTRATING THE FINE ARTS

No. 1. Architecture — Represented by a noble female figure in center. Left and right students at work and submitting sketches. A cherub as Genius points to the Parthenon in background.

No. 2. Sculpture — A female figure in center represents this most noble of arts. A genius holds a crown ready for the successful artist.

No. 3. Female figure as Painting — sister art to sculpture, with brush and palette; students at work right and left.

No. 4. Music — Female figure seated at organ, typifying Sacred Music. Left, Dramatic Music; right, Song or Vocal Music.

No. 5. Dramatic Art — Tragedy in center with book and dagger; youths as actors around her; bust of Shakespeare at left.

## COURT ROOM NO. 2

North of the Superior Court Room, and separated from it by a narrow corridor is Court Room No. 2. The walls of Belgium Black and Gold Scagliola are finished above the ornamental cornice with mural paintings by Mr. Florian Piexotto, of New York, and Cincinnati, and Mr. Charles Holloway, who also created the exquisite paintings in the dome. Important episodes in the early history of this section of the country, part of the great "Northwest Territory" as it was then styled, are depicted. The paintings upon the south wall by Mr. Florian Piexotto reproduce "the Battle of Fallen Timbers" with "Mad" Anthony Wayne and his brave soldiers putting to rout the Indians and Canadians, led by the Chippewa Chief Masass, or Turkeyfoot, the gallant Wayne having at his command only 800 men as opposed to the force estimated at 2,000. This decisive battle took place in August, 1794 near Ft. Miami, which is now the town of Maumee, Ohio, and effectually destroyed the confederacy of Indian tribes. This battle took place in a wood in which were many trees felled by a recent storm, and among them the Indians were ambushed. A boulder from whose summit Masass endeavored to rally his fleeing followers, still marks the spot. It weighs about 6800 lbs., and has rudely carved upon it a turkey-foot, and other Indian characters. After this battle, General Wayne and his small army resumed their march to the spot afterwards called Fort Wayne.

A little painting hangs upon the wall just under this picture of the battle which shows the spot where it occurred and the memorable boulder.

Mr. Holloway's painting on the north wall portrays the "Treaty at Greenville," that

momentous and important treaty between General Anthony Wayne and the Allied Indian Tribes, headed by Little Turtle. This took place at Greenville, Ohio, in the Fall of 1795, after the Battle of Fallen Timbers, General Wayne having gone into winter quarters in Fort Wayne before resuming his return east. By this treaty valuable grants of land were conceded by the Indians, and after it, the permanent settlement of this region began and civilization moved forward a pace.

A later episode in the history of Fort Wayne is commemorated in the second of Mr. Holloway's paintings over the door on the east wall, the famous ride of brave William Olliver, September, 1812 who is depicted accompanied by his four loyal Indians — one of whom was the renowned half-breed Logan — upon the perilous ride from General Harrison's headquarters, at Piqua, Ohio, through the enemy-infested woods, bearing to the besieged garrison at Fort Wayne, word of approaching relief.



The handsome bas-relief panels, the work of Messrs. Barth & Staak, encircling this room, are of especial interest, as they are, in many instances, portraits of men who were instrumental in establishing Allen County, and laying a firm foundation for its future prosperity.

From left to right around the room, beginning at the southeast corner, we see:

No. 1. Governor William Hendricks, handing to Allen Hamilton his credentials as first Sheriff of Allen County, April 2, 1824.

No. 2. Committee with General John Tipton pointing to the portrait of Colonel Allen, and naming the new county in his honor.

No. 3. Fort Wayne declared the County Seat. Caleb Lewis and Lot Blumfield of Wayne County, Abiath Hathaway of Fayette County, William Connor of Hamilton County and James M. Hay of Marion County, appointed by Governor to select the County Seat. This they did at the house of Alexander Ewing, Esq., May 4, 1824.

No. 4. Meeting of the first Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana. William Rockhill, James Wyman and Francis Comparet were the Commissioners and with them met Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman, Associate Judges, and Anthony L. Davis, Clerk and Recorder, 26th of May, 1824.

No. 5. Judge Samuel Hanna, first Judge of Allen County, represented as "Protector of Industries."

## COURT ROOM NO. 2

### WEST WALL

No. 1. Iron Industries — An early specialty of Fort Wayne.

No. 2. Seal of Indiana — Over Judge's seat.

No. 3. Transportation — Past and present.

### NORTH WALL

No. 1. Bust of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Allen County's distinguished son, at one time Secretary of the United States Treasury. He was first Comptroller of the Currency. The United States Treasury Building is shown in the background.

Panels in the alcove on this side represent the canal period of our evolution.

No. 1. Old methods of transportation.

No. 2. Breaking ground for the Wabash and Erie Canal.

No. 3. Completion of canal, 1843.

No. 4. Shows the new means of transportation by boats.

Panel on the north wall between the alcove and the east wall, commemorates Allen Hamilton. The County in the guise of a female figure is giving to him the Star of Office.

The clock opposite the Judge's seat is framed with allegorical figures, Night and Morning, or the "Passing of Time," while the panel to the left of it is Agriculture — and the right, Arts and Sciences.

### COURT ROOM NO. 3

Crossing the rotunda to the north we see Court Room No. 3.

The walls of this room, to the ornamental cornice, are of dark Tennessee and Mexican Onyx Scagliola embellished further with cream white plaster panels, in bas-relief, the work of Mr. M. J. Doner, of Chicago. These illustrate frontier life in and around Fort Wayne.

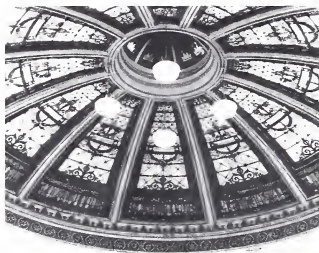
Beginning at the left corner of the west wall and proceeding to the right are panels representing them during war periods.

#### WEST WALL

- No. 1. Indians in council, seemingly deciding for war.
- No. 2. White captives.
- No. 3. Torture of prisoners.

#### SOUTH WALL

- No. 1. Arrival of General Wayne's army.
- No. 2. Battle between Indians and Whites.
- No. 3. Burial of Little Turtle, accorded by the Commandant of the Fort Full military honors, as befitted him.
- No. 4. General Wayne's headquarters.
- No. 5. Fort Wayne.



### CIRCUIT COURT ROOM

At the extreme north end of the building, is the Circuit Court Room, chiefly cream and green, found in Light Sienna, Massachusetts' Green and Red African Scagliola. The Judge's bench is upon the west side. Circling the room, above the cornice, to a depth of three feet is a beautiful mural painting, the work of the late Mr. Carl Gutherz, of Washington, D.C. A description of this work of art in the words of the distinguished artist was first printed August 20, 1909, by the Dailey News:

"Seated in the central part of the room, facing the judge's seat, you will see to right and left side, over the rostrum, the founders of our laws, Moses on one side, Justinian on the other. Justinian and Moses are instructing and giving the edicts of law to their people for distribution. Back of Moses rises the temple of Solomon, while in the distance, near Justinian, the Christian architecture is indicated by the dome of St. Sophia.

"The oak branch forming part of the decoration over the pediment represents strength and government and the figures most prominent are the representatives of the law, or the lawyers of the period, who were in those days closely related to the ecclesiastical, and which accounts for the figure of a monk on one side and that of a Hebrew priest on the other.

#### EAST WALL

The three panels here express the pastimes of the Indians during times of peace.

#### NORTH WALL

- No. 1. Little Turtle advocating peace.
- No. 2. Smoking Calumet, or Peace Pipe.
- No. 3. The trading post of the frontier.
- No. 4. Arrival of the first white woman. Indians welcome her.
- No. 5. Ceremony of washing her feet in token of respect and honor.

"In turning completely around, you face the end of the room and the wall facing the judge's seat. The pictures represented here are intended to convey the idea that the inspiration of all justice is of the divine conception. On one side the message is handed down from above, while on the other side the actions of the court are recorded on the divine tablet to be taken to the supreme judgment of all wisdom.



## JUSTICE PROMINENT

BY MR. CARL GUTHERZ, 1909 — ARTIST and MURAL DESIGNER

"In facing the side wall of the room the central group most prominent is "Justice," a figure blindfolded by the very act of holding in front of her with uplifted heads a scroll upon which the word "justice" is inscribed in golden letters. She is fearlessly walking into our presence, protected on either side by angels in male attire, the angel to the right with drawn blade and expressing disdain or contempt, hurling back the forces of disorder and crime (figures more beast than human), representing anarchy and the malaria of injustice and shielding the figure of justice. The angel to the left of justice is extending his open hand, greeting the law-abiding people; the humble shepherd is gazing upon him with awe and his flock are inspired with temerity by the holy presence, while the bells seem ringing restful cadence from distant church towers; the smoke from a near by hamlet rises serenely to the sky, a beacon to the order-loving toilers, and by the wayside childhood and matron stop and rest to gather knowledge from book and flower — in fact, all the scene is intended to point to peacefulness and order.

"The pictures joining the side to the end wall and flanking the central group, "Justice," are in their turn intended to portray ideas which connects them also to the end wall, thereby forming one continued whole in numerous parts. In this way the picture next to Moses represents apprehension. Vigorous manhood has caught the offender and is bringing the creature before the judge, whose attitude indicates his power to punish the breaker of the law. On the opposite end and joining the "Divine Inspiration" is "The Jury" which is here represented about the era A.D. 500.

"The lawyer of that period is defending some case before the jury composed of people of different nationalities and which might have taken place in Rome, Alexandria or Constantinople about that time. The lawyer is a Roman, marked by the insignia of his office — his prominent listener, evidently some high personage in disguise, his dress is covered by a robe which veils his personal identity.

## COURT AS MEDIATOR

"In turning to the wall opposite you will find a like diversion; and here also, the central panel is subdivided in into three separate groups and which represent as a whole "Arbitration," the court being, in fact, the mediator of two opposing parties, both claiming justification.

"The central group represents the home, the sacred hearth forms the background of the throne for the guardian angel. Kneeling in prayerful attitude appealing for protection are children approaching from opposite sides and the divine spirit of love and home is gently uniting them with her own precious fingers and shielding them with her powerful wings from discordant passion and destruction, represented on either side by the organized mob, which is stayed in the destructive work by the angel of spirits of home and peace. Their gestures and attitude bid them to think and reform to more orderly methods ere approaching the sacred precincts of the hearthstone.

"Flanking the central group like the wall opposite — in fact, a complement of the pictures of the "Jury" and "Apprehension," are pictures indicating the "Protection of the Court." The aged widow and orphan are shielded by the staff of order against those that would take advantage of their enfeebled state. The other end of the wall and that which joins the "Angel of the Record" represents "Charity" and who, seated between the two figures representing "Power of Law," is urging her cause and by so doing forms the very apex of the sides of "Justice."

"Two beautiful pediments further enrich this room. On the east wall to left of the clock, Spring is expressed by a young maiden holding budding branches, cupids scattering roses, symbols of youthfulness, innocence and love. Summer, upon the right, as a maturer woman, holds a stalk of corn, signifying maturity and fruitfulness; children carry sheaves of wheat, while rabbits, their summer companions, gambol about them. The western pediment represents allegorically, Autumn and Winter.

## PANELS

### DEPICT

### THE

### FUNCTION

### AND

### PURPOSE

### OF

### LAW

### IN

### A

### DEMOCRATIC

### COUNTRY



"Autumn, the grown man, the hunter, full of life and vigor, his occupation is provider suggested by the dead pheasants at extreme left; while Cupid extracts the juice of the grape. Winter, is the old man, completing his circle of seasons of life, its coldness indicated by the maiden warming her hands by the fire. Beneath are three panels on either side of the Judge's stand, done in bold relief that are most beautiful, illustrating the action and attributes of the law."

Upon the extreme left:

- No. 1. Law's Restraint.
- No. 2. Wisdom and Justice.
- No. 3. Truth and Strength.
- No. 4. Power to relieve and set free.

#### SOUTH WALL

On this wall War is represented in its different aspects. At the extreme left:

- No. 1. Call to War: A messenger on horseback gallops with flag and trumpet to sound the call. Upon the left a father interrupts his son at work to give him a sword, while Columbia on the right points, urging the soldier to conquer, to battle for the right.
- No. 2. Marching to War. Soldiers bid farewell to loved ones that they may march towards the Sun of Liberty.
- No. 3. War, the terrible: Represented by Goddess of War accompanied by Death, riding side by side, over battle fields amidst groups of fighting men, the dead on either side. A superbly spirited and striking group.

No. 4. Victory of Triumph. A youth, as the Power of Right, overthrows the cruel Dragon of Wrong. Young men and maidens proclaim triumph and crown the victor.

No. 5. The Return from War. Mothers and children on the left, welcome the soldier father home, while upon the right, a widow and child receive the sword and riderless horse of the husband and father slain in battle.

#### NORTH WALL

These five panels showing the lovely accompaniments of Peace, are appropriately placed opposite the War panels. From left to right:

- No. 1. Home Industries, which flourish only in peaceful times.
- No. 2. Charity; help to the aged or sick.
- No. 3. Goddess of Peace welcomed by all.
- No. 4. Hospitality; receiving the stranger — serving the guest.
- No. 5. Peaceful Arts and occupations.

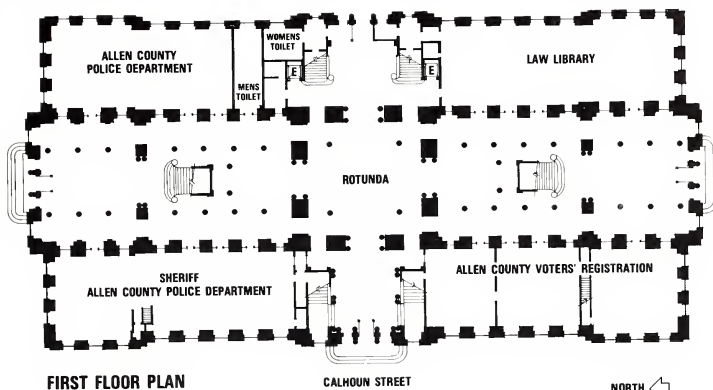
The alcove which forms the east side of the room, has at its left side a panel, Industry, and its right, Science. The interior is finished with panels illustrating the peaceful pursuits of pastimes, the accompaniments of prosperous and careful toil. Inside the alcove at left are:

- No. 1. Hunting
- No. 2. Horticulture
- No. 3. Fishing
- No. 4. Agriculture
- No. 5. Pioneer Life

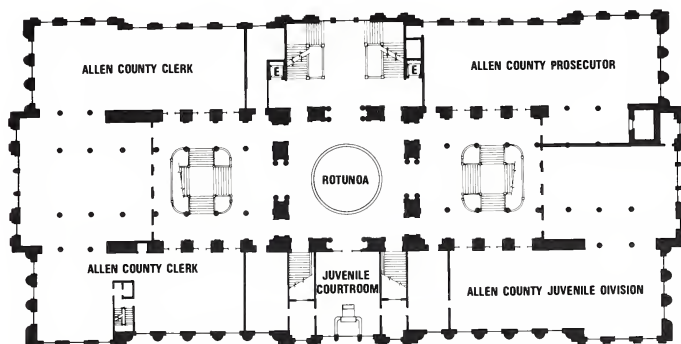
#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The commemorative booklet was prepared under the auspices of the Allen County Commissioners and the Allen County Bar Association. The following were instrumental in the book's production: M. Wesley Pusey, Technika, Inc. — photography; Acme Duplicating and Printing, Inc. — printing; The Allen County Historical Society provided the early architectural sketches of the court house by B. S. Tolan, copies of which reportedly are in the Louvre, Paris, France, in its classical architecture collection; and Kurt M. Jordan directed the booklet's preparation.

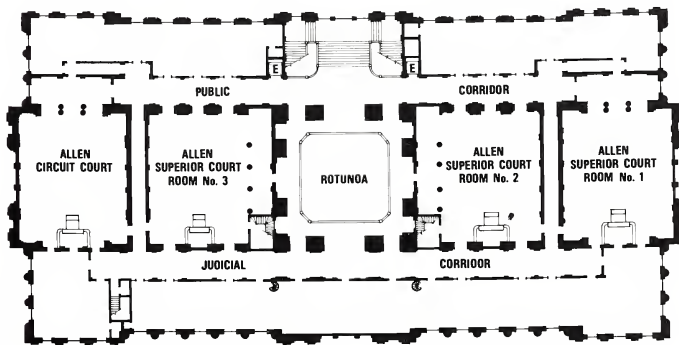
The predecessor to the present booklet was the "Illustrated Guide to the Allen County Court House," written by Georgiana Wright Bond and Ada Fenton in 1913. It has served as the primary source of information about the history, architecture, and ornamentation of the court house for over a half century. Whenever possible, the text of the original guide has been retained in this commemorative edition.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



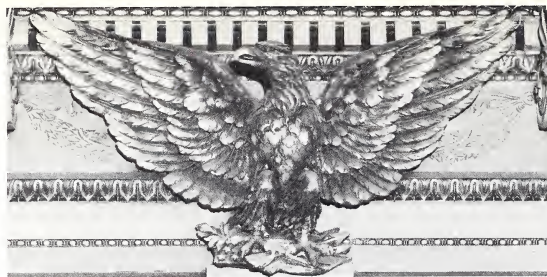
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

JUDGE OF  
ALLEN CIRCUIT COURT

Hon. Herman Busse



JUDGES OF  
ALLEN SUPERIOR COURT

Hon. Alfred W. Moellering  
Chief Judge  
Hon. Louis L. Bloom  
Hon. Frank J. Celarek  
Hon. Robert L. Hines  
Hon. Robert E. Meyers  
Hon. Philip R. Thieme

1964 — 1975  
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THE COURT HOUSE

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Vance L. Amstutz — Vice President  
Jack K. Dunifon — Secretary

Former Commissioners

Charles W. Weyrick John R. Hartman  
Charles N. Hoemig Glen H. Lake  
Harry B. Amstutz Fred W. Meyer

County Council

Carl J. Suedhoff, Jr. — President  
Richard L. Summers Edwin J. Rousseau  
Mrs. Gloria Goeglein James H. Banks, Jr.  
Edwin Nieter Richard W. Kees

Former Members of County Council

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Irwin C. Bandemer Alvin C. Burkett  
Louis W. Bonsib Melvin Ehle  
Robert J. Bruck Richard M. Ellenwood  
Dr. Ronald G. Kleopfer Frederick R. Hunter  
Cook P. Loughheed William S. Latz  
Max P. Shambaugh Elmer MacDonald  
John V. Ankenbruck Ronald Van Hoozen  
Harry W. Bender Charles W. Weyrick

STATISTICS

Plans accepted ..... 1895  
Contract awarded ..... May 26, 1897  
Cornerstone laid ..... November 17, 1897  
Building partially occupied ..... December, 1900  
Building dedicated ..... September 23, 1902  
Total cost of building and furnishings. . \$817,553.59  
Style of Architecture ..... Renaissance  
Materials ... Blue Bedford Stone, Vermont Granite  
Construction ..... Fireproof  
Length of building ..... 270 feet  
Width of building ..... 134 feet  
Height to main cornice ..... 57 feet

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ALLEN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION  
1974 — 1975

James R. Solomon — President  
Mickey M. Miller — President-Elect  
Jerrald A. Crowell — Vice President  
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PRESERVATION AND REDEDICATION  
COMMITTEE OF THE  
ALLEN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION  
1974 — 1975

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Edward J. Moppert  
Garrett N. Wyss  
James D. Kirke  
Lawrence E. Shine  
Donald D. Doxsee  
George T. Dodd

Height to clear story cornice..... 76 feet  
Height from street to top of statue ..... 225 feet  
Height of statue ..... 13 feet, 8 inches  
Diameter of clock dials ..... 13 feet

ORIGINAL CONTRACTORS

Brentwood S. Tolan ..... Architect  
James Stewart & Company, of St. Louis .....  
General Contractors

REDEDICATION CONTRACTORS

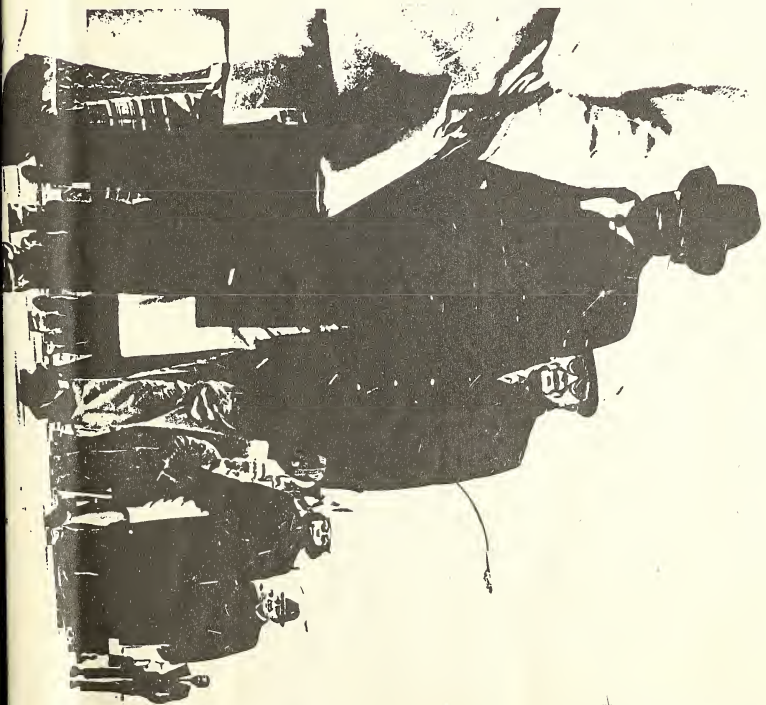
Strauss Associates, Inc. .... Architect  
..... General Contractors  
Hawk Construction Co., Inc.



2 Adults recall life  
in Fort Wayne  
in the 1920s.

4 Local students  
name their favorite  
heroes in  
African-American  
history.

5 New book releases  
put kids in touch  
with culture.



- 2 Adults recall life in Fort Wayne in the 1920s.
- 4 Local students name their favorite heroes in African-American history.
- 5 New book releases put kids in touch with culture.
- 6 Quiz yourself on African-American history.
- 7 "Brother Future" is an offbeat, wonderful family video.
- 8 People formed Fort Wayne's first black church in 1850 to avoid discrimination.



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

F E B R U A R Y 1 9 9 2



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# Adults recall life in the 1920s

► African-American children coped with racism in Fort Wayne, but they also enjoyed loving neighbors.

By TANYA ISCH CAYLOR  
of The News-Sentinel

Norwood Goldsby was 3 years old when he and his brother came to Fort Wayne to live with their aunt and uncle in 1922.

Norwood, like many African-American children in those days, was born in the South, in Alabama. But times were tough in the South. The cotton crops were failing, thanks to an insect called the boll weevil, and a racist group called the Ku Klux Klan was making life difficult — and even dangerous — for many African-American families.

Norwood's father decided the boys might be better off in Fort Wayne with their relatives. He knew there would be segregation and persecution in Fort Wayne, too. But the boys' uncle had a

steady job at a steel mill on the west side of town, so their father knew they wouldn't go hungry.

Many African Americans and Eastern Europeans worked at the Fort Wayne Rolling Mill on Taylor Street, and they all lived nearby in a neighborhood that was known as the Rolling Mill District. The children went to Rolling Mill District School, a building that now is an alcohol rehabilitation center called Washington House.

For Norwood and his childhood playmates, Dimple Wilcher and Eloise LaRue, it was a hard but happy life. They all are in their 70s now and still live in the homes they grew up in along Taylor Street. But back then, they didn't have electricity or running water.

It was always the children's job to fetch water from the pumps and to carry hot lunches to their fathers at the mill. It was scary, remembers Eloise, who carried lunch pails of cabbage with meat skins to her father when she was just 4 years old.

"It was all fire and smoke, and it would scare you to death," she says.

On the way home, the Romanian neighbor boys would sometimes race by on their horses, and that was scary, too. But the children didn't have any trouble with their white-skinned neighbors. All the neighborhood children went to the same school, and their families attended one another's weddings and funerals. If people were sick, the neighbors would check in on them no matter what color their skin.

"We didn't even know we were black until we got older."

Eloise LaRue  
Fort Wayne resident

"We didn't even know we were black until we got older," says Eloise.

In those days, children didn't have much time for play. The girls washed dishes with homemade soap called lye, helped with the family sewing and watched their younger brothers and sisters. Boys pumped the water, fed the chickens and brought in kindling for the wood stoves.

In the summertime, Norwood and his friends worked at a neighborhood celery farm and a peppermint farm in the countryside nearby. They would get paid in pennies, which they spent on a new candy called the Milky Way bar.

During the school year, children hurried to finish their breakfasts of cocoa, oatmeal, biscuits and sausage or bacon and dashed off to school when they heard the janitor ring the bell in the school tower, called the belfry. People now use the saying "bats in the belfry" to describe a crazy person, but back then there really were bats in the school's belfry, remembers Eloise.

In the winter, the neighborhood children played on the ice of the junk ditch that divided the neighborhood, pretending that their

## Black History Month

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**LIFELONG FRIENDS:** (From left) Mildred Goldsby, Norwood Goldsby, Delmus Wilcher, Dimple Wilcher and Eloise LaRue grew up in Fort Wayne more than 50 years ago.

boots were ice skates. In the summer, they played hopscotch, marbles and softball.

On Saturday nights, there were movies and sing-alongs at the neighborhood's African-American community center, and on Sundays there was Sunday school in a tent that served as Shiloh Baptist Church. Afterward, as a special treat they'd have gelatin with bananas for lunch, or homemade ice cream, during the summer. They could play quietly in the afternoon, but only until it was time for the evening church service.

The big event in those days was the Fourth of July barbecue. Neighborhood fathers would dig a big pit the night before and roast several hogs in it all night long. Then the next day, the families would have a big feast.

It wasn't long until things started changing, though. The Rolling Mill School closed in the late 1920s, and the neighborhood chil-

dren were sent to Study School instead.

The white families who lived along Brooklyn Avenue didn't like the idea that African Americans and foreigners were going to school with their children, and they told them so. Norwood, Dimple and Eloise remember getting yelled at as they walked to school. It was their first exposure to racism.

It would be a long time before the three of them could eat in whatever restaurants they chose or swim in the city pools whenever they wanted. Segregation and discrimination would persist in Fort Wayne through the 1950s. But all three went on to graduate from predominantly white high schools: Dimple Wilcher graduated from South Side in 1934, Eloise LaRue graduated from South Side in 1937, and Norwood Goldsby graduated from Central High School in 1936.

Their neighborhood has changed a lot since then. They don't call it

the Rolling Mill District anymore. The Rolling Mill is gone, and a modern steel company called Slater Steels is in its place. Many of the neighborhood's homes have been demolished to make room for the ever-expanding steel mill. Many other people left on their own.

But to Dimple, Eloise and Norwood, the old Rolling Mill District will always be a special place.

"To this day, the neighbors love each other like brothers and sisters," says Dimple Wilcher.

**During Black History Month And All Year, Let Us Celebrate A Rich Heritage and Work Together for a Bright Future**

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Dr. Laurie E. Proctor, Minister**

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# Cornerstone Prep students tell of men, women they admire

In honor of Black History Month, we asked students from Cornerstone Christian Preparatory School about their favorite heroes in African-American history. Here's what they said:

**Michael Weaver, sixth grade:** "It's hard to say, because I really like all of them for what they did, and they made life better for me. If it wasn't for people like Martin Luther King, I wouldn't be in school right now, learning how to read and write."

**Ian Mace, eighth grade:** He admires Malcolm X, because he was a man of action as well as a man of words. "He didn't believe in sitting back and watching people die over some stupid mess."

**Akilah Young, eighth grade:** She chose several important people, including Mary McLeod Bethune "because she was the first person to start a black school, with only \$1.50," and Benjamin Banneker, "a black scientist who studied the stars." She also admires Louis Armstrong, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr.

**Farah Carewell, eighth grade:** "I especially like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. because he stood up for his rights as a black person. When people would do him wrong, he wouldn't let that bother him. . . . Even though he died, his spirit still lives."

**Corey Chambers, seventh grade:** He respects Malcolm X because he knew when to use physical intervention and when to talk peace. "That got me interested in him, because most people just choose one side or the other. He was different, because he didn't have one focal point. He had many different ways of doing things."

**Fred Alfredo, sixth grade:** He admires Martin Luther King Jr. for his belief in non-violence and for his courage. "He knew he was going to die that night, but he wasn't scared. Or if he was scared, he didn't show his fear."

**Terron O'Neil Wharton, third grade:** "When I get a craving for a peanut butter and jelly sandwich, I think of George Washington Carver, a simple slave who invented peanut butter." He also admires Joseph Cinque, Muhammad Ali, Harriet Ross Tubman, Nat Love, Malcolm X and Frederick Douglass.



## African-American heroes

◆ **Muhammad Ali:** One of the greatest boxers of all time, Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Clay in Louisville, Ky. He began boxing because he thought "it was the quickest way for black people to make it."

He won the Olympic gold medal in 1960 as a light heavyweight. He turned pro after that and became a Black Muslim, changing his name to Muhammad Ali in 1963.

Ali was the world heavyweight champion 1964-1967 and 1974-78.

◆ **Louie Armstrong:** Born on July 4, 1900, Louis Armstrong grew up to become one of the most influential jazz artists of all time.

On New Year's Eve in 1914, Armstrong was arrested for shooting a pistol. He was sent to the Colored Waifs Home in New Orleans and learned to play the cornet there. By the time he was released, he was good enough to earn money playing.

In 1924 Armstrong joined the Fletcher Henderson band in New York City and switched from cornet to trumpet. In 1929 he scored his first triumph with a popular song, Fats Waller's "Ain't Misbehavin'." He toured Europe 1932-1935, returning to the United States to film "Pennies From Heaven" with Bing Crosby.

His status as a musician, singer and entertainer continued to grow until his death in 1971.

Today he is credited with helping to make jazz an important force in the United States and throughout the world.

◆ **Benjamin Banneker:** Benjamin Banneker was an inventor, mathematician and almanac-maker who lived 1731-1806. In 1761 he made what was probably the first mechanical clock made in America.

He was born in Ellicott, Md. His mother was free and his father was a slave who later bought his freedom, so Banneker was considered free and was able to pursue an eighth-grade education. His skill in math and astronomy enabled him to predict the solar eclipse of 1789, and he later began publishing an almanac with information on tide tables, eclipses and other scientific subjects.

Banneker is best known, however, for helping to draw up the blueprint for Washington, D.C. When the chairman of the project suddenly resigned and returned to France with his plans, Banneker was able to reproduce them from memory.

◆ **Mary McLeod Bethune:** Born July 10, 1875, Mary McLeod Bethune grew up on a farm in Mayesville, S.C. She studied to be a missionary at Scotia Seminary in North Carolina and the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, but when her application was turned down, she turned to teaching instead.

In 1930, President Herbert

Hoover invited her to Washington for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Under President Franklin Roosevelt she served on the advisory committee of the National Youth Administration and was one of the leading figures in the "black cabinet," which began the fight for integration in U.S. government.

In later years, Bethune helped establish what is now known as Bethune-Cookman College.

◆ **George Washington Carver:** Born a slave in Diamond Grove, Mo., George Washington Carver eventually became a free man.

By age 13, Carver was living on his own, working as a farmhand to pursue a high school education. He later attended Simpson College in Iowa, received a master's degree from Iowa Agricultural College and joined the faculty at Tuskegee University.

Carver is best known for inventing peanut butter, but he developed numerous products derived from peanuts and soybeans. In the process, he revolutionized the economy of the South, which up until then had relied almost entirely on cotton.

◆ **Joseph Cinque:** In 1839, Joseph Cinque, an African slave in Havana, was sold to some Spaniards and put aboard a ship called the Amistad. After a storm that caused the crew, Cinque led a revolt and seized control of the ship. He ordered the sailors to take the ship to Africa, but they headed north instead. The ship was captured near New York, and the Africans aboard were put in prison. After several abolitionists demanded his release, Cinque was freed. He went on a lecture tour hoping to raise money to hire a lawyer who could help free his former shipmates. In 1841, John Quincy Adams convinced the Supreme Court that they should be released. Content at last, Cinque returned to Africa.

◆ **Frederick Douglass:** Born in February 1817 in Talbot County, Md., Frederick Douglass was sent to Baltimore as a house servant at age 8. There he learned to read and write from the mistress of the house.

After his master's death, he was sent to work as a field hand. Later, disguised as a sailor, he escaped to New York and became a leader in the anti-slavery movement.

Douglass later bought his freedom and founded a newspaper called the North Star. He helped President Abraham Lincoln recruit the 54th and 55th Massachusetts African-American regiments for the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1871, he entered a career in public service, serving on the territorial legislature of the District of Columbia. He later would serve as the district's police commissioner, marshal and

recorder of deeds and go on to be appointed minister resident and consul general to the Republic of Haiti.

◆ **Martin Luther King Jr.:** Born in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929, Martin Luther King Jr. grew up to become the dominant force behind the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

King attended Morehouse College and went on to receive a doctorate from Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa. He then returned to the South to become pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala., and it was there that he became involved in civil rights by helping to organize a boycott of the city's bus lines.

By 1957 King had organized a group of African-American leaders into a group now known as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Three years later he was arrested during a mass protest for fair hiring practices in Birmingham, Ala. In 1963, he was a principal speaker at the March on Washington and was selected "Man of the Year" by Time magazine.

King was assassinated April 4, 1968, on the balcony of a Memphis hotel.

◆ **Nat Love:** Born a slave, Nat Love grew up to be a cowboy and Indian fighter in the Old West, claiming the title "Deadwood Dick" in a public competition on July 4, 1876.

◆ **Harriet Ross Tubman:** An ex-slave, Harriet Ross Tubman became the greatest "conductor" on the Underground Railroad, an organized network that helped slaves escape to Northern free states and Canada.

Tubman was born into slavery around 1820 in Dorchester County, Md. She managed to escape in 1848 and began trying to help other slaves to escape. Over the next 10 years she made more than 30 trips from North to South, helping to free more than 300 slaves.

During the Civil War, Tubman served the Union cause as a nurse, soldier, spy and scout.

◆ **Malcolm X:** One of the most controversial African-Americans of this century, Malcolm X was born Malcolm Little in Omaha, Neb., on May 19, 1925. He was the son of a Baptist preacher, but he lost both parents while he was still a child. He left school after eighth grade and turned to drugs and burglary, which landed him in prison by 1946.

It was in prison that he began studying the Black Muslim sect, and upon his parole in 1952, he began speaking publicly against "the evil of the white man's Christian world."

Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965, but his teachings on the importance of being self-reliant and self-educated continue to influence both African Americans and white Americans.



# Books put kids in touch with culture

**T**his sampling of recent African-American children's literature is a cooperative effort by Helen Presser, children's librarian at Canterbury School, and Nancy Hamlin and Karen Weiss, elementary and early childhood teachers. Presser and Hamlin are book reviewers for Library Talk magazine. Weiss is Art Horizons teacher at the Fort Wayne Museum of Art.

Books are available at area bookstores and school and public libraries.

## ◆ AUNT FLOSSIE'S HATS (AND CRAB CAKES LATER)

This book by Elizabeth Fitzgerald Howard is an instant favorite for anyone who has an older family relative (and who doesn't?). Aunt Flossie could be an uncle, grandma or great-grandpa.

"We sip our tea and eat our cookies, and then Aunt Flossie likes to lie in her bathboxes. We pick our hats and try them on. Aunt Flossie says they are her memories, and each hat has its story," the book reads.

And, of course, attached to each hat is a wonderful story. You will not soon forget these stories told with simplicity and style.

**ACTIVITIES:** Look around at all the hats you see on the heads of your family members. Ask questions. Where did they come from? How long have they had them? Why that color? Who else owned them? Be ready for an exciting collection of stories from your family. You might want family members to talk into a tape recorder so you'll have the stories to keep.

## ◆ ONE OF THREE

Are you one of one? Or maybe one of two? For a few minutes you can be "one of three" if you choose to read this new book by Angela Johnson. Everything about this book is special: the story, the beautiful watercolor illustrations and the way it makes you feel.

Reading this book will remind you that it is the ordinary, everyday happenings within your family that make us smile inside. This is a book to share with your family and to read alone.

**ACTIVITY:** You can write a book like this one because everyone is part of a family. First, you'll have to decide on the title, but that will be easy because you already know you are one of ----- Next, make a list of all the ordinary things that happen around your house. Third, be sure to write about all the people who share your home and what they do when all the ordinary, everyday things are happening. Now you will have another book to share with your family and to read alone.

## ◆ TAR BEACH

A young girl dreams of flying above her home in Harlem in this book by Faith Ringgold. Lying on the roof in the evening surrounded by stars and skyscrapers while her parents and neighbors play cards



**NEW RELEASES:** These new releases of African-American children's literature offer heartwarming tales as well as informative historical background.

makes Cassie feel as if she owns the George Washington Bridge and everything else that she can see from way up there. She dreams of being free to fly off to wherever she wants for the rest of her life. Colorful illustrations are based on the author's quilt painting, also titled "Tar Beach."

**ACTIVITY:** A limited number of Faith Ringgold's "Tar Beach" quilts have been reproduced. The Fort Wayne Museum of Art owns one. You might want to visit the museum and then create a story quilt of your own to tell about a favorite memory in your life. Use scraps of fabric, wrapping paper or construction paper to design a quilt. Glue them on a piece of paper. Then add small beads, sequins or pieces of aluminum foil for the stars that Ringgold describes in her story.

## ◆ AMAZING GRACE

Grace loves stories, and she loves to act out the exciting parts. It doesn't matter if they are stories from a book or movie or ones her grandmother tells. Whether weaving a wicked web as Anansi the Spider or crawling around in the backyard jungle as Mowgli, she always fills her days by acting out adventures. When she decides to audition for the role of Peter Pan in a classroom play, classmates discourage her, saying Peter isn't a girl and he isn't black. At home, Nana shares a memory that reminds Grace that she can do anything she sets her mind to do. Caroline Binch's striking illustrations capture the essence of Grace's individuality and free spirit.

**ACTIVITIES:** You might interview a friend about his or her special talents. You also might enjoy reading about famous women in history or famous African Americans who laid the groundwork for others by daring to be first in their fields.

## ◆ GALIMOTO

Most of the time we buy new toys at the store or open them as gifts. What a surprise it is to learn that Kandi plans to make a push toy for himself from scraps of wire! "A boy with only seven years cannot make such a toy," his brother Ufulu says, laughing. But, then again, maybe he can. Karen Lynn Williams tells Kandi's story in her book "Galimoto" (Galee-moe-toe). If you like to collect scraps of this and that and put them together in new ways, this is the book for you to read and savor.

**ACTIVITY:** After you read "Galimoto," your head will be filled with ideas and plans for push toys that you can make for yourself and friends to enjoy. Sometimes it is possible to collect old wire that is easy to bend. Another way is to use long, colorful pipe cleaners sold in craft stores. Either way, a Galimoto may be in your future.

## ◆ WHEN AFRICA WAS HOME

"Winter came in America and icy snow fell on the ground. Peter missed the warm rains of Africa. In his new snowsuit and heavy boots, he felt like a statue." Peter also misses climbing ant hills, playing with Yekha, resting in the shade of the jacaranda tree, listening to the hippos moo and watching the monkeys play. "When Africa Was Home" is filled with a great number of delightful surprises about the faraway continent of Africa.

**ACTIVITY:** This book is best read while sitting close to a globe, a children's atlas or a fold-out map. A handy set of encyclopedias and a dictionary might be nice too, so you can begin to look up all the wonderful new worlds that you will discover from the African continent.

## ◆ AT THE CROSSROADS

Rachel Isadora travels to South Africa quite often with her hus-

band, James Turner, who is a news editor. She wrote the book "At The Crossroads" after actually watching this story unfold before her eyes. Even now, there are many segregated townships where fathers who work in the mines are away from home for several months, and their families are not permitted to join them. This book describes vividly and dramatically the exciting time when at last the children can shout, "Our fathers are coming home!"

**ACTIVITY:** When the fathers return home, families celebrate with music and dance. You can create your own rhythm in instruments and joyful dances. Just look in your kitchen. You can use cans or pans for drums and spoons for sticks. Shakers and cardboard tubes make great horns. Experiment and have fun!

## ◆ BIGMAMA'S

Visiting Bigmama's house in the country takes the children back to the days of horse and huggies when people sat on their front porches and talked. In Bigmama's home, nothing seems to change. The sewing machine has a pedal like a bicycle, and the record player has to be wound up. Kerosene lamps, the Sears, Roebuck catalog, water from a bucket in a well, a chicken coop and traditional family dinners are all part of the summertime excitement. The warm and pleasant country lifestyle of days gone by are beautifully portrayed through the eyes of the family members in Donald Crews' story.

**ACTIVITY:** Turn off the television for a full week. Make your own fun! Are there special places in your house that you could explore? Do members of your family have special stories to share? Did your family have a place like Bigmama's, where everyone met to enjoy warm summer days?

## ◆ SECRET VALENTINE

While part of the fun of Valen-

tine's Day is making cards for others, a small girl finds that getting cards from friends is fun, too. Gluing hearts and dollies onto the cards and drawing a flower for Mother, hugs for Dad and lots of kisses for Grandma reminds us of the purpose behind this warm and cheerful holiday. A warm touch in the rainbow the little girl paints on a card for a neighbor who appears to be lonely, "Secret Valentine" invites you to do something special for someone.

**ACTIVITY:** You can make your own valentines from red paper, dollies and crayons. Use the pattern found in Joan Irvine's "Book of Pop Up" to make a valentine with a secret heart that pops up when you open it.

## ◆ ELVIS HORNBILL

When a baby hornbill is adopted, his well-meaning father tries to get him to try a career in music. However, Elvis has his own ideas. While his father wants him to become the next Elvis Presley, the little hornbill wants to become an accountant. It is not until after Elvis Hornbill takes over the family shopping and does the family taxes that his parents realize he has talents in other areas. Set in West Africa with characters that are out of the ordinary, "Elvis Hornbill" tells the all too common story of parents who try to make their children become something they are not. Cheerful pictures with clever text will make you chuckle.

**ACTIVITIES:** What would you like to be when you grow up? Read about different careers. Dress up and act out your career choices with a friend. Ask adults about their careers. Keep a journal about different careers. Or you may want to create drawings similar to those in "Elvis Hornbill." Try drawing with bright or light chalk or crayons on black paper. Can you make patterned borders like those in the book?

## ◆ WE KEEP A STORE

One good thing about keeping a store is that you can help your mother scoop gumdrops, lemon drops and creams into a small paper sack. Another good thing is that other children come by and play games such as kick-the-can or chase the rooster with you in the field until it gets dark. But the best thing about keeping a store is that everyone who comes to buy goods stays to visit and share stories. You know what your father says, "You all come back" that they will!

**ACTIVITY:** After reading "We Keep a Store," set up your own store. Use boxes and grocery bags, and make your own money. Ask your parents if you can use cans from the kitchen shelves to stock your store. Now decide who will be the storekeeper and who will be the customer. If you are playing alone, you can have imaginary customers at your store. Next time Mom and Dad go to the store, maybe you could go along and help them find what they need.

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**Quiz aims at the stars**

This quiz was created by Clarence N. Blake, author of "Quiz Book on Black America" (Houghton Mifflin).

1. This native New Yorker became chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest U.S. military position. He is:  
a) Colin Powell  
b) Daniel "Chappie" James  
c) John "Mike" Brown  
d) York C. Campbell

2. Match the descriptions of the following films with their titles:

- James Earl Jones stars as the first black president of the United States (1972).
- Morgan Freeman plays a stern New Jersey high school principal named Joe Clark (1989).
- Carl Weathers stars as a lawman determined to solve a series of crimes engineered by a powerful industrialist (1988).

- a) "Lean on Me"
- b) "The Man"
- c) "Action Jackson"

3. Who wrote: "If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters."

- a) Nat Turner
- b) Denmark Vesey
- c) A. Philip Randolph
- d) Frederick Douglass

4. Match these classical musicians with what they are primarily noted for:

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Leontyne Price | pianist      |
| Michael Jordan | opera singer |
| Andre Watts    | conductor    |
| Florence Price | composer     |

5. Match the musicians with what they are best known for:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Art Tatum         | saxophonist      |
| Kenny Burrell     | singer           |
| Glady's Knight    | trumpet player   |
| Branford Marsalis | blues singer     |
| Wynton Marsalis   | pianist          |
| Thelonus Monk     | composer         |
| Mary Lou Williams | pianist          |
| Quincy Jones      | jazz singer      |
| Bessie Smith      | composer/pianist |
| Ella Fitzgerald   | guitarist        |

**ANSWERS**

1. a) Colin Powell
2. b, a, c
3. d) Frederick Douglass
4. L. Price, opera singer; Jordan, conductor; Watts, pianist; F. Price, composer.
5. Tatum, pianist; Burrell, guitarist; Knight, singer; B. Marsalis, saxophonist; W. Marsalis, trumpet player; Monk, composer/pianist; Williams, pianist; Jones, composer; Smith, blues singer; Fitzgerald, jazz singer.

**African-American history  
in the spotlight this month at IPFW.**

Feb. 7: Bobby Norfolk, story teller, at 7:30 p.m., Walb Ballroom.

Feb. 8: "Great Men . . . Then and Now" Breakfast at 8:45 a.m., Walb Ballroom. By invitation: \$5. Reservations required by Feb. 1.

Feb. 10: Readers' Theatre at noon, Walb 224-228.

Feb. 12: Video presentation: "The Road to Brown," at noon, Walb Fireside Lounge.

Feb. 17: Luncheon Rap with African-American Alumni, at noon, Walb 224-228. Reservations required. Call 481-6034 by Feb. 10.

Feb. 19: Video presentation: "Race against Prime Time," at noon, Walb Fireside Lounge.

Feb. 21: Dinner theatre: *The Meeting*. Dinner: 6:30 p.m.; play: 8 p.m., Walb Ballroom. Students with I.D.: \$9; general admission: \$13.50

Feb. 28: "An Evening with Rufus Thomas," at 7:45 p.m., Walb Ballroom. Admission: \$3.

All events are free unless otherwise noted. For more information or to order tickets, please contact IPFW Multicultural Services, Walb Memorial Union, Room 118; phone: (219) 481-6608.



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# 'Brother Future' teaches history

By SCOTT BLAKEY

**O**n the Fourth of July, 1822, much of the young United States of America celebrated with zeal its annual Independence Day.

For many Americans, the war to secure freedom from the colonial yoke of King George III and secure the sweet blessings of liberty was a living memory. Continental Army veterans were numerous, and the old general, George Washington, had been dead just 23 years. Jefferson was still alive, celebrating at Monticello, his fabled plantation.

But many of America's black non-citizens, especially in Charleston, S.C., were not in a celebratory mood. Just two days before, Denmark Vesey and 30 of his followers had been hanged in that city for insurrection; four white abolitionists who aided and abetted Vesey's slave rebellion were jailed.

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## Kids' video

Vesey's failed crusade is the centerpiece of the newly released "Brother Future" (Public Media Video, 1990, color, 110 minutes, \$29.95), an offbeat, wonderful family video that salutes Black History Month. It stars Phill Lewis of television's "Teach" as the African-American teen-ager T.J., an arrogant, self-centered, Detroit hustler. T.J. is a scam-a-minute dude — anything to turn a huck. When he spurs an inept duo of thieves robbing a warehouse, he relieves them of their loot and sells it himself out of the trunk of his car. And he cons his schoolmate, Crunch, into helping him. But somebody finks, and while fleeing the cops, T.J. inadvertently runs in front of a speeding auto and is knocked cocked.

When he wakes up, still dressed in his 1990 Detroit threads and shades, he's looking down the muzzle of a pistol held by a slave hunter. At the slave market, where he's sold as a runaway, T.J. spies a newspaper. The date is July 13, 1822, and before the day is over, T.J. finds himself in the fields of Cooper Plantation trying to chop cotton. It is a dreadful experience.

"Where you from, you don't know how to pick cotton?" asks an old slave named Isaac.

"I'm from Detroit," snaps T.J., his hands scratched and bloody, "an' the only cotton I see's in stores an' marked 'Designer.'"

"Brother Future" is a product of "WonderWorks," and its production values are superb, even while being somewhat heavy-handed in the script department. (When T.J. is whipped for insubordination, for example, the strains of "Dixie" in a slow beat play in the background.) But there is spice, too, and grit and humor.

The depictions of slave life ring true, although they probably are tame, even romanticized, compared with the realities of black serfdom

in the 19th century.

As the story progresses, T.J. learns some valuable lessons. At one point, trying to lift the spirits of his fellow slave, Josiah, he says, "This slavery thing is a peach." They want you to think you're not as good as they are so they can work you to death."

T.J. falls in with Vesey's plot to organize the slaves and rebel against the hated masters, but just before the uprising is to begin, he is shot down and wakes up back in 1990 Detroit.

"Brother Future" will raise a lot of questions, providing few answers, about how something as evil as slavery could exist in a good nation, a nation that shed its blood for liberty.

Another new release by "WonderWorks" is ambitious in its attempt to explain the gap between old worlds and new. "African Journey" (Public Media Video, 1990, color, three episodes, 165 minutes, \$79.95) is nothing short of brilliant.

Shot on location in Ontario and Zimbabwe, "African Journey" tells the story of two very different teenage boys — an immature but good-hearted white Canadian named Luke Novak and Themba Maposa, a poor, ambitious black African.

Luke's parents are divorced, and his father, a mining engineer, lands a job running a copper mine in Africa. Luke goes to spend the summer with him and winds up getting the experience of a lifetime.

Themba is the son of the mine foreman, and even though his family is poor and his chances of success slim, he wants — and studies — to become an engineer himself.

Both boys are caught between the modern world and the restrictive mores of tribal custom. At the same time, those customs help ensure survival against poverty, famine and exploitation.

This superb and moving video is a perfect showcase for the cultural understanding that Black History Month is intended to foster.

# BLACK HISTORY month



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# People formed church to avoid discrimination

By TANYA ISCH CAYLOR

**L**ittle is known about the first black church in Fort Wayne.

But historians believe that it was called the African Methodist Episcopal Church and that it was founded sometime before 1850.

This congregation didn't meet in a big, fancy building like most of today's churches. Instead, in the early days, at least, members probably met in one another's homes each Sunday.

It would be hard to do that today, of course. You would need a very big house.

But in those days, before the Civil War, very few blacks lived in Fort Wayne. Only 16 blacks are listed in the 1840 census, though historians believe there were others who simply were not counted because of poor record-keeping in those days.

It appears the first blacks in Fort Wayne attended the city's white churches. But even in church, they could not escape the discrimination that existed everywhere in those days.

So Fort Wayne's early blacks, being literate and well-educated,

sought to form their own church.

The founders of that first black church were probably Henry Canada, William W. Elliot and George W. Fisher.

Canada belonged to a prosperous family who lived in the Hanna Street neighborhood.

Elliot was a popular barber. His shop was on Columbia Street, and he lived on West Jefferson Street. Fisher was a plaster worker who had been born in Virginia and had grown up in Ohio before coming to Fort Wayne in about 1849.

It's uncertain when they formed their church or how many members it had. But on May 30, 1850, these three men bought land on Jefferson Street between Hanna and Francis streets.

It is believed that this was the first location of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The minister of the church, historians believe, was a man named Nelson Black.

Though these men and the other members of this early church are long dead, they should be remembered for helping to create the city's first organized black community.

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## Builders of the Dream

Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr.

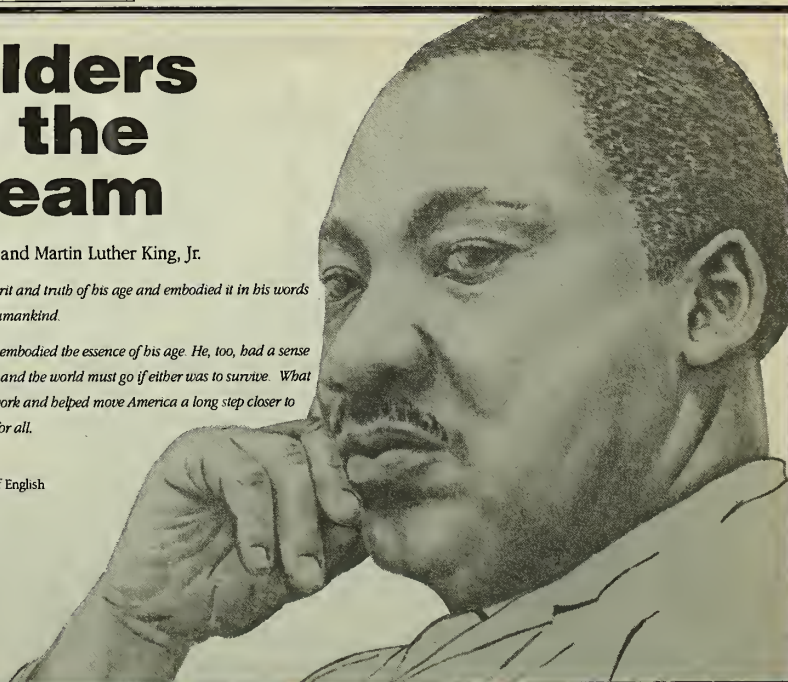
*Lincoln was a man who perceived the spirit and truth of his age and embodied it in his words and deeds, thus affecting the course of humankind.*

*Like Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr. also embodied the essence of his age. He, too, had a sense of history and a vision of where America and the world must go if either was to survive. What King said and did carried on Lincoln's work and helped move America a long step closer to the realization of her dream of equality for all.*

Dr. Stephen B. Oates  
Professor of History and Adjunct Professor of English  
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

From Oates' 5th annual R. Gerald McMurry Lecture delivered at Lincoln National on May 20, 1982. This lecture series is named after the second director of The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne.

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## DRIVE-BY HISTORY



TODD ANDERSON/THE JOURNAL-GAZETTE

The city marker's faded message is upstaged by a new plaque added in 1987.

By NANCY VENDRELY  
STAFF WRITER

**O**NE CITY MARKER taps more than local history. Its faded message, upstaged by a new plaque added in 1987, is a remnant of a major early-20th century project that would change American lives dramatically.

On the southeast wall of the Harrison Street bridge over the St. Marys River:

Carved into a brown marble slab are the words,  
LINCOLN HIGHWAY BRIDGE  
NEW YORK 724 MILES  
SAN FRANCISCO 2660 MILES

Though listing the mileage from Fort Wayne to New York and San Francisco may seem odd today, it was significant in 1915 when the Lincoln Highway Bridge was built. America had not yet fully entered the automotive age, but it was on the brink, and far-sighted business and government leaders saw the benefits of building a coast-to-coast highway.

Carl G. Fisher, president of a Florida realty company, is credited with the idea for a transcontinental highway.

"A Complete Official Road Guide of the Lincoln Highway" describes how Fisher led a group of Indiana manufacturers from Indianapolis to the West Coast in 1913, "when roads did not connect, but led nowhere in particular, petered out in barnyards and disappeared completely on the plains and deserts of

the West." On his return, Fisher took his idea "for a proper American highway system" to a group of automotive pioneers in Detroit. With their support, The Lincoln Highway Association was organized and incorporated that same year.

Sometimes called "the Main Street of the United States," the road is designated U.S. 30 for most of its length, which in 1923 was measured at 3,143 miles. In 1924, only 506 miles of the route had been paved with concrete.

But Indiana, said to have a "progressive attitude in the matter of road improvement," had long stretches of paved roads at that time. More than 100 miles along the Lincoln Highway route were paved in Indiana. The route from the Ohio line, through Fort Wayne and on to Churubusco was completed in 1923.

The Lincoln travel guide of that time noted that the local speed limit was 15 miles per hour and the population was 86,549.

The guide further says: "Leaving Fort Wayne for the west, the tourist passes over the \$200,000 Lincoln Highway bridge over the St. Marys River. This beautiful structure is (an example) of the excellent results obtained in artistic and substantial building encouraged in the development of the Lincoln Way."

Other areas along the route were not so advanced. The guide offered helpful hints for travelers venturing into unpopulated, undeveloped areas with few gas stations and virtually no roadside hotels. It warned

people not to wait until their gasoline was almost gone before filling up, especially west of Cheyenne, Wyo., where travelers were advised to "always fill your tank at every point gasoline can be secured, no matter how little you have used from your previous supply."

Suggested supplies included food, canteens of water, camping gear, warm clothing, colored goggles, camphor ice (for cracked lips), and of course, tire chains, a shovel (for snow and mud), spark plugs, oil, extra fuses, tools, jacks and other items for repairs and changing weather conditions. Among recommended personal equipment were gauze bandages, a knife, compass, cathartic tablets and Vaseline (for guns and burns).

In other words, motorists in the early years of the Lincoln Highway had to be somewhat adventurous to attempt a journey across the country. The route through Allen County must have been a traveler's dream, with paved, well-marked roads and a number of hotels, restaurants and garages available.

In 1913, it is estimated that fewer than 150 cars carrying about 300 people crossed the continent. Ten years later, the figures had grown to 25,000 cars carrying 100,000 people. Americans had wholeheartedly embraced the automotive age.

Now, the Harrison Street Bridge — long since bypassed by the re-routing of U.S. 30 — offers only a dim reminder of an era that changed all our lives.

SOUTHWEST

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1994

# PEOPLE

The Journal-Gazette

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